The New-York Times.

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AN OCEAN DISASTER.

THE VILLE DU HAVRE SUNK—OVER TWO HUNDRED LIVES LOST.

The loss of the Ville du Havre is one of these dreadful accidents incidental to sea voyages which, by the magnitude of the calamity, throws a gloom over the public of two continents. At London, at Paris, and New-York the news was received almost simultaneously, and everywhere with surprise and a feeling akin to horror. It was an accident which seems to discredit the statement often made that ocean traveling may be robbed of its perils by proper precautions on the part of ship-owners and navigators. The lost steamer was one of the best vessels afloat. She had been fitted with all the latest improvements in marine engineering, both for speed and safety; in construction and equipment, everything had been done for her which ingenuity could suggest; her accommodations for the comfort of her passengers were of the most complete and costly character, and an able and experienced navigator commanded the vessel, with a crew of picked men under him. Notwithstanding this, an ordinary sailing vessel, coming down in the dead of night, strikes the ponderous steamer amidships, and sends her almost instantly to the bottom, with four-fifths of her living freight. The place of the accident, according to the latest accounts, would appear to be as nearly in mid-ocean, the fog which the Ville du Havre had encountered having doubtless delayed her, as she left this port on the 15th of November, and the collision occurred on the 23d or 22d. The weather at the time of the disaster was clear, and the steamer had her lights up; and the fact that a large number of the officers and crew were saved goes to prove that they were then on watch. Under these circumstances, the cause of the collision seems a mystery. Its fatal effect is, unhappily, too clear. The Loch Earn was a vessel of 1,200 tons burden. She undoubtedly was going before the wind with all canvas set, and the crash of the collision must have been terrific. As the main and mizzen masts of the steamer fell a few minutes after the crash, it is plain that all the supports of the mainmast had been wrenched to pieces. No element of horror seems wanting to the scene. A heavy sea running, a bitterly cold Winter night, falling masts, boats crushed with their loads of frantic men and women, a vessel rapidly settling in mid-ocean—this seems enough to appal the most courageous. The Captain and crew of the ill-fated steamer, and that of the Loch Earn, appear to have done all that brave men could do to save the passengers. There is some doubt about the degree of damage sustained by the latter vessel, as also of the number of the survivors, still aboard. The earlier dispatches say she put back to Queenstown, and was dangerously injured; also, that she transferred to the Trimountain all but three of the rescued passengers. Later dispatches state that she continued on her voyage to this port, and was subsequently spoken, with ten of them on board. It is possible that some might have been picked up after the Trimountain left the scene; at least it may be hoped that later advices will bring some information of this character, and thus tend to mitigate, if ever so slightly, the horrors of this catastrophe.

FIRST ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE DISASTER.

THE TELEGRAMS RECEIVED IN LONDON EARLY IN THE MORNING—THE EXCITEMENT IN THAT CITY AND NEW-YORK.

The first dispatch received from London early in the day merely announced that the Ville du Havre had been sunk at sea and over 200 lives had been lost. The sad news was published on the bulletin boards of the several newspaper offices, which were immediately surrounded by excited crowds, and further dispatches were eagerly looked for. Shortly after came the following:

LONDON, Dec. 1.—The ship Trimountain, from New-York, arrived at Cardiff at an early hour this morning, bringing intelligence of a fearful disaster to the steam-ship Ville du Havre, which left New-York Nov. 15 for Havre, under command of Capt. Surmont. At 2 o'clock on the morning of the 22d of November the Ville du Havre collided with the British ship Loch Earn, from London, for New-York, and sunk shortly after. Two hundred and twenty-six of the persons on the steam-ship lost their lives. The Trimountain rescued eighty-seven of her passengers and crew and brought them to Cardiff.

It will be seen by the subsequent dispatches that it was the Loch Earn which rescued the passengers from the unfortunate steamer, and that the Trimountain received them from that vessel the same day. The third dispatch received from Cardiff in London, also early in the morning, and immediately sent here, read as follows:

LONDON, Dec. 1.—The Ville du Havre was struck amidships by the Loch Earn, and sunk in twelve minutes after the collision occurred. The Loch Earn immediately lowered three boats, which rendered all the service it was possible for them to do. Fifty-three of the crew were saved, including the Captain. Among the passengers rescued are ten women.

The publication of the foregoing dispatches in London had the same effect as their announcement here, and excitement of the public mind in both cities became intense. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the following dispatch was sent from London, and was succeeded at intervals by the others which follow it:

LONDON, Dec. 1—3 P. M.—The eighty-seven persons saved from the wreck of the steam-ship Ville du Havre were rescued by the Loch Earn, and not by the Trimountain, as was first stated. They were transferred from the Loch Earn to the Trimountain the same day. The survivors reached Bristol to-day. There is intense excitement in London over the disaster. The bulletin boards at the newspaper offices are surrounded by great crowds in quest of information. Extras giving particulars of the accident have sold at double the usual price.

PARTIAL LIST OF THE SAVED.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—There were eighty-seven saved from the wreck of the Ville du Havre, to wit, the Captain, five officers, fifty-four of the crew, and twenty-seven passengers, as follows:

Miss Mary Hunter.
Miss Annie Hunter.
Miss Helen Mixter.
Miss Madeline Mixter.
Emile Cook.
Rev. N. Weiss.
Mrs. H. G. Spofford.
James Bishop.
Charles Creste.
Miss Breden.
Francisco Llado.
Hippolite Vaite.
R. A. Witthaus, Jr.
F. Marconnet.
Miss Fanny Binninger.
Alfred Barbanson.
Xavier Pequignot.
Mr. Loriaux.
C. Burritt Waite.
Miss Cornelia Edgar.
Miss Marie Bulkley.
Mr. Wm. R. Swift.
Mrs. Swift.
Andrew B. McCreery.
Mr. Cramer.
Henry Belknap.
— Legrand [probably Baugrand.]

OFFICERS AND CREW.

The following is a list of the officers of the vessel known to be saved:

Capt. Marius Surmont.
First Officer De Garay.
Second Officer Gaillard.
Third Officer Durbee.
Fourth Officer Meillour.
Purser F. Vie.

Fifty-four of the crew, whose names have not been ascertained, have also been saved.

THE LATEST PARTICULARS.

THE LOCATION OF THE ACCIDENT—SCENES AFTER THE COLLISION—BOATS CRUSHED BY FALLING MASTS.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—The following additional particulars of the loss of the Ville du Havre have been gathered from officers and passengers at Cardiff:

The Ville du Havre experienced a thick fog until the 20th. At the time of the collision the weather was clear; little wind was blowing, but there was a heavy sea. The Captain had just retired, and the second officer was in charge. The lights on the steamer were all right. The collision was wholly unexpected. The Loch Earn struck the steamer amidships, making a chasm twelve feet deep and from twenty-five to thirty feet wide. The exact position of the Ville du Havre at the time was latitude 47° 21′, longtitude 35° 31′. Panic took possession of the passengers. Five minutes after the collision the main and mizzen masts fell across two large boats which were filled with people, and ready for launching. The boats were crushed to pieces, and many of their occupants killed and injured.

In the brief interval between the collision and the sinking of the steamer, the crew were able to launch only a whale-boat and the Captain's gig. The Loch Earn went a mile before stopping. She then got out four boats to pick up the people struggle in the water. Meanwhile the whale-boat, under the command of the Second Lieutenant of the Ville du Havre, picked up one load of those who were clinging to planks, spars, &c., and took them to the Loch Earn. She returned to the scene and rescued another load. Capt. Surmont, who remained on deck to the last, was rescued by this boat three-quarters of an hour after the collision. One of his officers swam a mile to the Loch Earn, and was hauled on board with a rope. The boats continued to search the waters in the vicinity of the disaster until there was no hope of saving more lives. The cold was intense. Many of the survivors were immersed two hours, and were almost lifeless when rescued.

The ship Trimountain sighted the Loch Earn at 8 A. M., six hours after the sinking of the steamer, and received the survivors, as before reported. The saved speak in the highest terms of the kindness of Capt. Urquhart, her commander.

There were six stowaways on board the Ville du Havre.

Later accounts make the date of the collision the 22d, instead of the 23d, ult. Some say the Captain of the Loch Earn intended to proceed to New-York. A vessel which arrived at Bristol reports speaking her with ten survivors of the Ville du Havre on board.

ACCOUNT OF THE DISASTER RECEIVED BY THE AGENT IN THIS CITY.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 1.—Mr. Mackenzie, agent of the French General Atlantic Steam-ship Company, furnishes for the press the following dispatch, received to-night from Paris:

PARIS, Dec. 1.—The Ville du Havre was struck on Nov. 22 at 2 o'clock in the morning, in latitude 47°, longitude 38°, by the iron ship Loch Earn, of Glasgow, of 1,300 tons. She was struck amidships, (*à travers les machines.*) The bow of the Loch Earn made a large hole in the steamer. Ten minutes afterward the steamer went plump down, (*coulait à pic.*) One boat from the Loch Earn, and two boats from the steamer began immediately to save passengers, with only partial success; the time was too short. Only eighty-seven persons were saved, whose names have been forwarded. The Loch Earn transferred the surviving passengers the next day to the American ship Trimountain, bound for Bristol.

AN INVESTIGATION ORDERED.

AN INQUIRY INTO THE LOSS OF THE VESSEL TO BE MADE BY THE FRENCH AUTHORITIES.

HAVRE, Dec. 1.—The French authorities have ordered an investigation into the loss of the steamer Ville du Havre.

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

The following are the names of the passengers who sailed in the Ville du Havre on the 15th of November as far as can be ascertained:

Mrs. Lopez.
Mrs. M. R. Simons.
Mrs. Bininger.
Miss Fannie Bininger.
Mr. Breeden.
Miss Breeden.
Mr. Stuckle.
Mr. and Mrs. Montagut.
Miss Montagut.
Rev. N. Weiss.
Mr. Emile Cook.
Mr. A. L. G. Portman.
Mr. Henry W. Kidd.
Mrs. L. Kidd.
Mr. Andrew.
B. McCreery.
Rev. Antonio Carrasco.
Prof. C. Pronier.
Mr. Wm. Ross Swift.
Mrs. William Ross Swift and child.
Mr. Loriaux.
Mr. Cramer.
Mrs. Edward Curtis and maid.
Mr. C. Burritt Waite.
Mr. Lamothe.
Capt. C. Hunter.
Mrs. Capt. C. Hunter.
Miss Caroline Hunter.
Miss Mary Hunter.
Miss Annie Hunter.
Mr. Francisco Lladó.
Mrs. Eliza Ferdinand.
Master Victor Ferdinand.
Mrs. C. A. Platt.
Mr. Hamilton Murray.
Miss Murray.
Mr. Alfred Barbanson.
Mr. L. Squadrille.
Mr. Geo. H. Taylor.
Mr. Jas. Bishop.
Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Mixter.
Helene Mixter.
Madeline Mixter.
Master Willie Culver.
Mrs. Marie Bulkley.
Miss Maria Bulkley.
Miss Wagstaff.
Mrs. H. Edgar.
Miss Edgar.
Miss E. Edgar.
Miss Caroline Turcas.
Mrs. H. G. Spafford.
Miss Annie Spafford.
Miss Bessie Spafford.
Miss Maggie Spafford and infant.
Miss Nicolet.
Mr. Henry Belknap.
Mr. D. Goodwin and two children.
Mr. A. G. Kennett, two children, and nurse.
Mr. R. McButt.
Mr. Leon Trefousse.
Mr. and Mrs. Sigourney.
Master A. G. Sigourney.
Master W. C. R. Sigourney.
Miss A. L. Sigourney and nurse.
Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Hammond.
Masters Frank and Clarence Hammond.
Miss Alice Hammond.
Mr. and Mrs. Theophile Jouannique.
Mr. R. A. Williams.
Judge Peckham.
Mrs. Peckham.
Mr. Alexander Claverneil.
Mrs. Claverneil.
Miss Annie Claverneil.
Mr. Alfred Baugrand.
Mme. Baugrand.
Miss Eugenie Baugrand.
Mr. Xavier Bruey.
Mrs. Bruey.
Mr. Charles Burnoques.
Mr. Baptiste Rogers.
Mr. Piere Denys.
Mrs. Joseph Dazian.
Mr. Louis Lejeune.
Mr. Adele.
Mrs. Adele Lack.
Mr. Sebastian Mosca.
Mr. Frederick Marconnet.
Miss Elise Marconnet.
Mr. Xavier Péquignot.
Rev. C. Simon.
Mr. Born.
Mr. and Mrs. Collodion.
Miss Mary H. Church.
Mr. Charles Creste.
Mrs. Charles Creste.
Miss Eugenie Casilis.
Mr. Antoinne Laforgue.
Mr. E. Hesse.
Mrs. Antoinette Laures.
Miss Annie Nolan.
Miss L. Putman.

THE LOST.

From the information received up to the present, the following would appear to be the names of those lost:

Mrs. Lopez.
Mrs. M. R. Simons.
Mrs. A. Bininger.
Mr. Breeden.
Mrs. Stuckle.
Mr. Montagut.
Mrs. Montagut.
Miss Montagut.
Mr. A. L. C. Portman.
Mr. Henry H. Kidd.
Mrs. L. Kidd.
Rev. Antonio Carrasco.
Prof. C. Pronier.
Child of Mr. and Mrs. Swift.
Mrs. Edward Curtis and maid.
Mrs. C. Burritt Waite.
Mr. Lamothe.
Capt. Hunter.
Mrs. Hunter.
Miss Caroline Hunter.
Mrs. Eliza Ferdinand.
Master Victor Ferdinand.
Mrs. C. A. Platt.
Mr. Hamilton Murray.
Miss Murray.
Mr. L. Squadrille.
Mr. George H. Taylor.
Mr. Charles Mixter.
Mrs. Charles Mixter.
Master Willie Culver.
Miss Maria Bulkley.
Miss Wagstaff.
Mrs. H. Edgar.
Miss E. Edgar.
Miss Caroline Turcas.
Mrs. H. G. Spafford.
Miss Annie Spafford.
Miss Bessie Spafford.
Miss Maggie Spafford and an infant.
Miss Nicolet.
Mr. D. Goodwin and two children.
Mrs. A. G. Kennett, two children and nurse.
Mr. R. McButt.
Mr. Leon Trefousse.
Mr. Sigourney.
Mrs. Sigourney.
Master A. G. Sigourney.
Master W. C. R. Sigourney.
Miss A. L. Sigourney and nurse.
Mr. Thomas Hammond.
Mrs. Thomas Hammond.
Master Frank Hammond.
Master Clarence Hammond.
Miss Alice Hammond.
Mr. Theophile Jouannique.
Mrs. Jouannique.
Mr. R. A. Williams.
Judge Rufus H. Peckham.
Mrs. Peckham.
Mr. Alex. Claverneil.
Mrs. Claverneil.
Miss Annie Claverneil.
Mr. Alfred Baugrand.
Mme. Baugrand.
Miss Eugenie Baugrand.
Mr. Xavier Bruey.
Mrs. Bruey.
Mrs. Charles Burneques.
Mr. Baptiste Rogers.
Mr. Piere Denys.
Mrs. Joseph Dagian.
Mr. Louis Lejeune.
Mr. Adele.
Mrs. Adele Lack.
Mr. Sebastian Mosca.
Miss Elise Marconnet.
Rev. C. Simon.
Mr. Boom.
Mr. Collodion.
Mrs. Collodion.
Miss Mary H. Church.
Mrs. Charles Creste.
Miss Eugenie Casilis.
Mr. Antoine Laforgue.
Mr. E. Hesse.
Mrs. Antoinette Laures.
Miss Annie Nolan.
Miss L. Putman.

THE CARGO.

The following is a full list of the steamer's cargo: Sixteen hundred and fifteen bales of cotton, 660 cases of bacon, 26,677 bushels of wheat, 17 bags of shin-bones, 15 tierces of rice, 30 barrels of potash, 1,393 bundles of hides, 6 sacks of seeds, 51 casks of jewelers' ashes, 2 casks of crockery, 1 case of books, 1 case of silver-ware, 280 tierces of lard, 21 logs of cedar-wood, 7 barrels of pork, 7 bales of leather, 8 casks of copper, 52 cans of canned goods, 1 case of ribbons, 5 cases of peppermint, 1 case of silk, 114 cases of assorted merchandise, 1 barrel of apples, and 2 barrels of oysters.

DESCRIPTION OF THE VESSEL.

The Ville du Havre was formerly the Napoleon III. She was altered and much changed last Winter, and came here for the first time as the Ville du Havre on the 9th of April, making the passage from Brest to this port in nine days and twenty-three hours. With the exception of the Great Eastern, she was the largest steamer that ever entered this port. Her length from stem to stern was 423 feet; breadth of beam, 49 feet; depth of hold, 45 feet. She had three cargo and two passenger decks. The hull was built by Andrew Leslie & Co., of Newcastle, and the engines by Maudslay, Son & Field, of London. The nominal horse-power of the engines was 1,200, capable of working up to 3,900. There were four cylinders, two 80 inches, and two 38 inches in diameter, with a stroke of 4 feet 6 inches. The diameter of the screw was 19½ feet. The steam was supplied by 6 boilers, heated by 32 furnaces, and the average consumption of coal was 55 tons per day. Her gross tonnage was 5,086, and she could carry at least 3,200 tons of cargo. She was bark rigged, had two funnels, eight boats, and four winches, the latter being used for hoisting cargo, sails, &c. The wheel-house and steering apparatus were on the main deck, and were connected by telegraph with the officer on the bridge, nearly 300 feet distant. The passenger accommodation of the Ville du Havre was as follows: 190 first-class, 120 second-class, and 500 steerage passengers. The first-class saloon was amidships, extending from side to side, the dimensions being 52 by 46 feet. The sides were of marble, and several oil-paintings, a piano, library, &c., adorned the apartment. In the centre there was a double stove, which thoroughly heated the room, and steam-pipes ran throughout the ship, making each room comfortable in the coldest weather. The ladies' boudoir adjoined the saloon, and was decorated with paintings, and the lounges were covered with blue velvet. The state-rooms were large and airy. The second-class saloon was on the same deck, but about 150 feet forward of the main saloon. It was a large and comfortable apartment, the dimensions being about 40 by 25 feet. The sleeping apartments of the second-class passengers were on the deck below; they were about the same size as the first-class, and were neatly fitted up. The entire vessel was well ventilated, and all the latest improvements were introduced. The upper deck formed a splendid promenade, the passengers having the use of the entire deck, nearly 150 yards in length. The officers of the Ville du Havre when the vessel first arrived at this port were as follows: Captain, M. Surmont; Second Captain, Eugene Garay; First Lieutenant, Vie; Second Lieutenant, Gaillard; Third Lieutenant, Viel; Chief Engineer, Parent, and seven assistants; Physician, Allanie Purser, Grelle.

THE COMMANDER OF THE STEAMER.

The Ville du Havre was commanded by Capt. Marius Surmont, a graduate of the French Navy. Capt. Surmont is a large, fine-looking gentleman, of about fifty years of age, with an earnest, determined face, clean shaven, with the exception of a small tuft of beard under his chin. He has always borne a high reputation for seamanship, and was given the command of this fine vessel as a special mark of the company's appreciation of his character and skill. The other officers of the Ville du Havre were First Officer De Garay, Second Officer Gaillard, Third Officer Durbee, Fourth Officer Meillour, and Purser Vie.

THE LOCH EARN.

The Loch Earn, which was the cause of this fearful disaster, is a British ship of 1,200 tons burden, drawing twenty feet of water. She was launched at Glasgow, Scotland, in November, 1869, and her consignees are the Glasgow Ship Company. Her dimensions are—length, 236 feet; beam, 35 feet, and depth of hold, 21 feet. She was in this port in September, 1871, and attracted much attention as she lay at her dock in the East River. She is what is known among ship-builders as a medium model. Her commander is Capt. Robertson, and she left London on the 12th of November for this port, calling at Deal on the 14th of the same month.

THE TRIMOUNTAIN.

The Trimountain, which, according to our dispatches, did good service in rescuing the passengers of the ill-fated Ville du Havre, is an American full-rigged ship, hailing from New-York. She is 1,307 tons burden, has three decks, draws 22 feet of water, and was built in Medford, Mass., in 1850. Her owners are J. H. Winchester & Co., of South street. She is commanded by Capt. Urquhart, and left this port for Bristol on the 6th of November, with the following cargo: Oil-cake, 200,000 pounds; fish-oil, 1,475 gallons; tobacco, 36 hogsheads; wheat, 47,890 bushels; flour, 700 barrels.

SKETCHES OF THE LOST.

THE SPAFFORD FAMILY—MRS. SPAFFORD ONLY SAVED—A PAINFUL STORY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 1.—Mr. Spafford was not on board the ill-fated steamer Ville du Havre. His wife and four children were, but he is here in Chicago. On the 11th of November, a party, consisting of the wife of the senior member of the law firm of Spafford, McDaid & Wilson, her four little girls, aged respectively two, five, seven, and eleven years, the wife of Daniel Goodwin, Jr., lawyer, her two children, a son of B. F. Culver, a prominent real estate dealer and President of the Lincoln Park Commission, and a young French woman, a Miss Nicolet, governess in the family of J. B. Waller, Esq., left Lake View, a suburb of this city, on a two years' trip to Europe. Of the happy party only Mrs. Spafford is reported saved. She was going abroad for the benefit of the health of herself and children. On the night of the great fire, at the risk of her own, she saved the lives of her children. She fled before the flames, and that night they rested on the bleak and dreary prairie, sleeping on the ground without shelter. From the effects of that night of suffering they never entirely recovered, and it was in hope his children would recover health that the kind and indulgent father sent them abroad. Mrs. Goodwin, with her little boy and girl, went for private reasons. Mr. Culver's boy was to have been educated in a foreign academy; he was twelve years of age, and possessed of remarkable intelligence; he was the nephew of the President of the Chicago Board of Trade. The children of Mr. Spafford were being reared in the Presbyterian faith. Mrs. Goodwin was an active member of St. James' Episcopal Church. All were highly respected by those who knew them, and their fate has cast gloom over the entire community.

THE BOSTON VICTIMS OF THE DISASTER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 1.—The residents of Boston who went down with the Ville du Havre were connected with the best and oldest families of the city. There were eleven in all on board the steamer, and only two, Miss Madeline and Miss Helen Mixter, are of the survivors of the wreck. The list is as follows: Mr. Henry Sigourney, aged forty-two years; Mrs. Henry Sigourney, Master Alfred G. Sigourney, eight years; Miss Amelia Sigourney, five years; Miss Louise Sigourney, two and a half years; Miss Anne McGliney, nurse, forty-five years; Mr. Nathaniel Curtis, sixty-five years; Mr. Chas. Mixter,

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CONGRESS.

THE SENATE AND HOUSE ORGANIZED.

THE HOUSE NOT READY FOR THE MESSAGE TILL LATE—BILLS IN THE SENATE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—No one seems to have expected that the President's Message might not be made public to-day, but a consideration of the circumstances attending the organization of Congress this session might have enabled any one to predict that it would not be completed to-day till a very late hour. This is the first Congress that has organized in December since early in the war. Two years ago, when Congress met, the House was already organized, the Speaker and officers having been elected at the Spring session. It was, therefore, the work of a few minutes only to ascertain the presence of a quorum, to communicate in the usual way with the Senate, and to send a committee to inform the President of the meeting. When this was done the message came in at once, and its reading in both the House and Senate was completed by the middle of the afternoon. To-day, on the contrary, there were the election of Speaker and of the other officers of the House, the swearing in of members whose names were upon the official roll, and the consideration of several contested cases, all of which had to be completed before the House was ready to receive the message. The adjournment of the Senate till to-morrow was caused by the knowledge that it would be 4 or 5 o'clock in the afternoon before the reading of the message could begin. The organization of the House having been fully completed to-day, the usual formalities preceding the reception of the message will occupy but a few minutes to-morrow. The Senate has a perpetual organization, and whenever it meets the rapping of the Vice President's gavel prepares the body to proceed at once to business. Nominally the committees are reformed every session, but in reality this new organization is a mere formality, as the selection of Senators for the different committee positions is generally governed by precedents which have come to be almost as binding as a set of rules. The violations of these precedents are not numerous, and have only occurred in times of marked political excitement, such as existed when Mr. Sumner was removed from the Foreign Relations Committee. The committees this year will be almost exactly the same as those arranged and elected for the special executive session of last Spring.

OPENING BUSINESS IN THE SENATE.

After the body had been called to order to-day and the prayer of the Chaplain had been offered, Mr. Ingalls, from Kansas, and Senator Sumner addressed the Chair nearly at the same moment. Mr. Ingalls was recognized and presented the credentials of Judge Crozier, the successor to Mr. Caldwell, who resigned to escape expulsion last Winter. Judge Crozier was sworn in and took his seat. Mr. Sumner soon obtained the floor and offered, first of all, the Civil Rights bill which he has presented on the opening of the Senate for at least a dozen sessions. This bill, he hoped, would be acted upon before Christmas time, without reference to a committee. Of course, the usual opposition to procedure of that kind was made, and the bill will be started upon the same road that has been traveled by all Mr. Sumner's Civil Rights bills in past sessions. Mr. Sumner introduced all his measures of the past, including the French Spoliation bill, a bill for mixed schools in the District of Columbia, and resolutions for several amendments to the Constitution. One new bill that he presented was to secure the liberation of the Italian children who are held in a kind of involuntary servitude by the Italian padroni in this country.

Mr. Conkling introduced the bill which THE TIMES announced a few weeks ago he intended to bring forward, placing the back pay of those who have not already drawn it in the Treasury by authority of law. This will remove the temptation to claim it in the future by those who have omitted, for political reasons, to draw it. Mr. Edmunds introduced a bill for the distribution of the Geneva award by a commission. Senator Logan proposed to repeal the Bankrupt act, and Senator Windom made a proposition for a change in the Constitution, providing for the election of United States Senators by the people. Some other measures of less importance were presented. Mr. Sumner then attempted to secure the reading of a telegram which he with Mr. Cameron had received from certain members of the Spanish Cortes. Senators Sherman and others objected to the reading of any document of that description, at least previous to the reception of the President's Message. Mr. Sumner was very urgent, but could not obtain the necessary unanimous consent to have it read. The Senate, after a recess of a half hour, came together again, and adjourned till 12 o'clock to-morrow.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT.

It has been erroneously stated that Senator Morton would introduce a bill to repeal the Bankruptcy act, and to annul all proceedings under it since the 15th of September. On the contrary, the proposition of the Senator is to repeal only that portion of the law under which proceedings are permitted to force involuntary bankruptcy. The act is also to take effect at some future time, and all suits brought under the Bankruptcy act up to the present time will be prosecuted to judgment without reference to the repeal which Senator Morton will urge. There seems to be no particular reason why the voluntary features of the Bankruptcy act should be retained, as sufficient safeguards are provided against fraud, and no hardship is worked to anybody by the operation of the measure.

SCENES IN THE HOUSE.

The House opened with all the apparent prophecies of a field day. Notwithstanding the dull December weather and the fact that the initial proceedings of Congress, in view of the large Republican majority, were likely to be merely formal, the approaches to the House wing were as much blockaded and the galleries as densely packed as on the most exciting day of mid-session. It was with difficulty, that one well acquainted with the turnings of the Capitol could, even at an early hour, make his way to the galleries. The many strange faces in the ladies' galleries, indicated that the wives and families of new members were present in large numbers to witness the new Representatives as they entered upon their untried career. The diplomatic gallery had many occupants, who had gathered less to witness the formal ceremonies of opening than to listen to the pregnant sentences of the President upon the relations of the United States to Spain. In this they were disappointed, for, owing to the time occupied in the organization of the House, the message was not to-day sent to Congress. Among those occupying the gallery were noticeable Sir Edward Thornton and Lady Thornton, the Russian Minister, the Peruvian Minister, and the Marquis De Noailles, who, rumor says, is shortly to be recalled from Washington to be sent to Rome. The floor was a scene of bustle and confusion. Old members were congratulating each other and discussing the political bickerings which have resulted from the untoward legislation of last Winter. New members were studying the faces of all about them, and trying to fall with grace and dignity into their new places. When the minute hand had reached the hour of noon the Clerk, Mr. McPherson, rapped the House to order, and announced that it was his duty, as Clerk of the Forty-second Congress, to call the Forty-third Congress to order, and to preside over its deliberations until a Speaker should be chosen. As the long roll was called and 278 members responded to their names, a quorum being present, Mr. Maynard, of Tennessee, moved that the House proceed to the election of a Speaker. At this point the turbulent spirit which prevailed in the Democratic caucus of Saturday night became apparent. Mr. Niblack, of Indiana, nominated Fernando Wood as the Democratic candidate for Speaker. This was the triumph of the majority of back-pay advocates in the Democratic caucus. Mr. Holman, representing the minority, nominated S. S. Cox, who withdrew, but not until he had confirmed the belief that the Democratic Party enters upon the Forty-third Congress almost disorganized by the dissensions of its own members. Besides the Democratic candidates, Wood and Cox, Mr. Alexander H. Stephens and Hiester Clymer received votes indicative of the prevailing discord. There are three Liberals in the House—Bromberger, Whitehouse, and Banning, and of these Bromberger and Banning voted for Blaine, and Whitehouse for Cox. Of the Democrats, Messrs. Wood, Cox, and Stephens declined to vote. Mr. Blaine recognized the election in a very graceful speech, and promised to perform, with all his skill, the different duties of the Speakership, giving exact justice to all and undue preference to none. In this he thought he should realize the theory of all true government.

ADMINISTERING THE OATH.

The speech was followed by the formal administration of the oath. It is especially noticeable that the numbers of those who chose the modified oath increases with each Congress. The number to-day who declined the "iron-clad oath," and who subscribed to the modified one of loyalty to the Constitution and obedience to the laws, was fifty-two. They gathered in a semi-circle in the area before the Speaker's desk, and together made their vows of fealty to the Constitution. Nearly all were Southern Democrats. Of the Republicans in the group there were prominent Sloss and Hayes, of Alabama. The most conspicuous figure in that regenerated semi-circle was that of Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia. The feeble old man stood in the centre of the group, supported on the one side by a crutch, and on the other by the arm of a fellow-member. Mr. Stephens is in a very feeble state of health, and was obliged to leave the hall long before the session had concluded.

DRAWING FOR SEATS.

The drawing for seats furnished some singular incidents. The box, which had been provided as a receptacle for the names of members, was of the most primitive description, and the labels clung tenaciously to its undressed sides. The old members who had good seats in the last House, whenever they had the opportunity, chose the same again. At the beginning of the drawing William R. Roberts, of New-York, distinguished himself for his discourtesy by objecting to a request made on behalf of his sick colleague, Freeman Clarke, that the door-keeper might select his seat in his absence. Mr. Dawes, by virtue of the seniority in service, was permitted, according to custom, to select his seat before the names were drawn. The same courtesy was extended to Alex. H. Stephens, on account of his infirmities and his age. William S. Herndon drew the lucky first choice, and the name of Horace H. Harrison was at the bottom of the box. Among the members who were successful in securing their old seats, were Ellis H. Roberts, Leonard Myers, Eldridge, Frye, Fernando Wood, Beck, and Burchard. The elderly gentlemen gravitated toward the front seats, as the choice was possible. Alvah Crocker took a front seat, as did Swann and Stephens. Mr Mellish, of New-York, took Job Stevensons' old seat. Of the Democratic leaders, Beck and Wood retain their seats, while Cox and Holman are displaced. Rapier, a colored member, modestly took a back seat, as did Elder Cannon and others whose circumstances make them conspicuous. Crutchfield, after some nervous manifestations, took Kelley's old seat. Swann, of Maryland, took Cox's seat, and did not yield it, while L. Q. C. Lamar, chose Beck's old seat, and surrendered it when Beck's choice came. Williams, of Indiana, took Garfield's old seat, while Garfield and the two Hales took seats together at the back of the House. The names of Maynard, Butler, and Samuel Hooper came late. Butler initiated the inroad into the enemy's camp by leading a column of invasion. A Republican quadrilateral was soon established in the centre of the Democratic side, consisting of Butler, Hooper, Maynard, and Boardman Smith. Before the session was over Butler had succeeded in trading seats with a colored member, and took his seat on the last row but one on the Republican side, sending his obliging colored friend to a seat in the third row on the Democratic side, near to Cox, Beck, and the other Democratic leaders. Generally the new members were most fortunate in the lottery. Messrs. Garfield, Kelley, and Wheeler were all among the last names drawn, and took seats that will be very inconvenient for them when the active labors of the session begin. About Mr. Dawes' seat some of the ablest members of the House gradually gathered—Judge Poland, Mr. Schofield, George F. Hoar, Mr. Eames, McCrary, Wilson of Indiana, and Willard of Vermont. The various changes of seats made by the old members, and the great number of new faces, as well as the increase of membership, gives the House a strange look to those who have been several years in its galleries.

A SHIP'S COMPANY ENTIRELY DISABLED BY SCURVY.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 1.—The American ship Cultivator, from New-York, was towed into port to-day by the revenue cutter Oliver Wolcott. Her Captain, his wife, officers, and the entire crew, were down with scurvy, and several of the latter were at the point of death. The cutter found the ship about forty miles from Golden Gate.

THE CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 1.—Every effort will probably be made by the railroad monopolists at Sacramento to put off an organization of the Legislature. Mr. Booth is steadily gaining ground. The personal friends of Mr. Casserly say he will now support Mr. Booth.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

BIRTHDAY OF THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—To-day is the birthday of the Princess of Wales, and festivities are in progress at Windsor and Sandringham.

RUSSIA.

THANKSGIVING BANQUET AT THE AMERICAN MINISTER'S.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—Hon. Marshall Jewell, the American Minister to the Court of Russia, gave a banquet at St. Petersburg on Thanksgiving Day. The Portuguese Minister and many Americans were present.

GERMANY.

FAILING HEALTH OF THE EMPEROR—QUEEN DOWAGER OF SAXONY DYING.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—The German Emperor is reported to be in a weak state of health, all representations to the contrary notwithstanding. He has to be wheeled from his bed to the table.

The life of the widow of the late King of Saxony is despaired of.

GERMANY AND SPAIN.

THE SOOLOO CAPTURE THE SUBJECT OF A "NOTE" TO SPAIN.

BERLIN, Dec. 1.—The German Government has addressed representations to the Government of Spain relative to the seizure of two German vessels in the Sooloo Archipelago, which were taken to Manila and adjudged lawful prizes. It is expected that the decision of the Court at Manila will be reversed by the Madrid Government, and the vessels released.

CUBA.

THE COLONIAL MINISTER AND THE VOLUNTEERS—ARRIVAL OF NEW-YORK STEAMERS.

HAVANA, Dec. 1.—The Colonial Minister has been appointed honorary Colonel of the Havana volunteers.

The steamer Morro Castle, from New-York, arrived this morning. She reports having passed, Thursday morning, off Hatteras, the United States war-vessels Ossipee and Mahopac.

The steamer City of New-York, from New-York, arrived this afternoon.

MEETING OF THE CABINET.

THE MESSAGE AND DOCUMENTS WITHHELD TILL TO-MORROW—ATTORNEY GENERAL WILLIAMS MADE CHIEF JUSTICE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The Cabinet met at 11:30 o'clock, all the members being present, and remained in session until 3:45 o'clock, in expectation of receiving the Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Representatives, intrusted with the duty of informing the President the two Houses had organized, and were prepared to receive any communication he might be pleased to make to them. The committee not appearing by 3:30 o'clock, a telegram was sent to the Capitol inquiring into the state of affairs in Congress, and on receipt of the reply the private Secretary of the President informed the gentlemen of the press, in waiting for copies of the message, that the document would not be sent to Congress until to-morrow. They had been there at least three hours; besides, a full force of operators were at the instruments in the telegraph office to transmit the message over the wires, and they were similarly disappointed. But there is no question the document will be sent to Congress, probably between 12 and 1 o'clock, to-morrow.

MR. RICHARDSON'S REPORT.

Secretary Richardson had sent advance copies of his financial report to New-York, Philadelphia, and Boston to be distributed to the press at the time the President's message should be delivered to Congress; but owing to the President's message not having been communicated to Congress to-day, the Secretary this afternoon telegraphed to the Government officers having his report in charge to retain them until to-morrow.

THE CHIEF JUSTICESHIP.

During the session of the Cabinet to-day the President formally tendered to Attorney General Williams the position of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, that gentleman, as he afterward said, having received no previous intimation of the designation. Judge Williams thanked the President for conferring upon him this honor, as the position was the highest civil office in his gift, and at the same time the most responsible. He expressed his regret at retiring from the Cabinet, with the members of which he had always been on the closest terms of friendship, and in official accord. His colleagues congratulated him on the appointment, while they were sorry to part with him as a Cabinet officer.

MR. WILLIAMS' SUCCESSOR.

Col. B. H. Bristow, of Kentucky, who was the first Solicitor General under the law establishing the Department of Justice, and who, over a year ago, resigned that office, will be appointed Attorney General. The nominations of Col. Bristow and Judge Williams will be sent to the Senate to-morrow.

THE "SOCIAL EVIL" LAW IN ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 1.—Three Judges of the Supreme Court, Messrs. Napton, Wagner, and Adams, gave a decision to-day in the somewhat famous "social evil" case, which was tried here some months ago, and in which Judge Colvin declared the Social Evil ordinance in force in this city unconstitutional. The principal point before the court was, whether the Legislature had power to grant the City Council of St. Louis authority to regulate and suppress by law disreputable houses, in the face of a general State law, which requires the suppression of such houses. The court decides the Legislature had such power, therefore reversing the decision of Judge Colvin, of the lower court. Judges Voorhies and Sherwood dissent.

ATTACK ON A CIRCUS COMPANY BY TEXAN ROUGHS.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 1.—The Kansas City *Journal* of yesterday has a private letter from Crockett, Texas, stating that a party of Texan desperadoes attempted to break up the performance of John Robinson's Circus, at Jacksonville, on the 23d of November, but were prevented and order was restored. About 5 o'clock in the evening, however, as the circus men were loading their animals, wagons, and other material on the cars, preparatory to leaving the town, a large number of roughs attacked the men with knives and pistols, and a general and desperate fight ensued, in which three Texans were killed and seven wounded. Robert Stickney, one of the performers, had his knee dislocated, and it is feared he never will be able to ride again. Allen Rose, another performer, was shot through the hand. Charles Robinson was knocked down with a club, and was also shot through the leg. One of the hostlers was shot through the breast and another was stabbed in the back. As the train was leaving the town it was fired on and one man was slightly wounded. Threats were made by the Texans that they would go to Crockett again and attack the circus, and Robinson had sent to Houston for ammunition.

FATAL RESULTS OF AN ATTEMPT TO CORRUPT A WIFE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 1.—Yesterday, near Elko, Nev., John Davis shot and instantly killed S. S. Hedge. Thomas Brown, Davis' brother-in-law, who was by, thereupon drew a revolver and shot Davis through the head, killing him instantly. He then made his escape. Domestic trouble in the Davis family was the cause of the tragedy. Hedge had tried to induce Mrs. Davis to leave her husband and live with him.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.

The Senate was called to order at noon by Vice President Wilson.

The Chaplain, in the opening prayer, returned thanks to Divine Providence that this day we are free from the horrors of war, free from its pains and penalties. He invoked the Divine blessing on the President of the United States, his Cabinet, both houses of the National Congress, and all our rulers at home and abroad.

SUCCESSOR TO MR. CALDWELL, OF KANSAS.

Mr. Ingalls presented the credentials of Robert Crozier, appointed by the Governor of Kansas to fill the vacancy in the Senate caused by the resignation of Hon. Alexander Caldwell.

The credentials were read and the oath of office administered by Vice President Wilson.

On the motion of Mr. Anthony, of Rhode Island, it was ordered that the Senate meet daily, at 12 o'clock M., until otherwise ordered.

NOTIFYING THE HOUSE AND PRESIDENT.

Also that the Secretary of the Senate notify the House that a quorum of the Senate had assembled, and the body was ready to proceed to the transaction of business.

Messrs. Anthony, of Rhode Island, and Thurman, of Ohio, were appointed a committee to join a similar committee on the part of the House of Representatives to wait on the President and notify him that a quorum of each House had assembled.

THE CALIFORNIA VACANCY.

Mr. Sargent, of California, had a telegram read from his colleague, Mr. Casserly, announcing that he had resigned his seat in the Senate.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

The following bills were introduced by unanimous consent, and ordered to lie on the table, to be referred to committees hereafter:

By Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts—A bill supplementary to the bill to protect all citizens of the United States in their civil rights. He said he hoped the Senate at an early day would be ready to proceed to the consideration of, that well-known bill without referring it to a committee.

Mr. Edmunds, of Vermont, hoped that this and every other bill involving private rights would be sent to committee.

Also, by Mr. Sumner, a bill to establish equal rights in the public schools of Washington and Georgetown; also, a bill to authorize the issue of compound interest notes as a substitute for legal tenders; also, a bill to protect persons against inveigling from abroad, or kidnapping, forcible restraint, or involuntary servitude.

Mr. Sumner said he introduced this bill to cover a class of cases which had occurred since last session of Congress. He referred to the 5,000 Italian children now held in servitude in this country, having been kidnapped from abroad. Also by Mr. Sumner, a bill to provide for the adjustment of the French spoliation claims. Also a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States so as to provide for the election of the President of the United States by direct vote of the people, and abolishing the office of Vice President. Also a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States so as to extend the Presidential term to six years, and making occupant ineligible for re-election.

Mr. Sumner's bill to prevent kidnapping provides that any person who shall bring into the United States or Territories thereof any person inveigled or forcibly kidnapped in any other country, with intent to hold such person in confinement, or to any involuntary service, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and, upon conviction, be imprisoned for a term not exceeding ten years and pay a fine not exceeding $5,000. Any person holding another person in involuntary confinement or service, or transferring any such services to any one, except for the purpose of acquiring a trade or occupation, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and suffer a like penalty. Any person who shall bring into the United States or Territories thereof any person under false representation as to opportunities for labor and gain therein shall be deemed guilty of felony and suffer a like penalty. Any person who shall sell, or cause to be sold, into any condition of involuntary servitude any other person, and any one holding such person to involuntary servitude, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and upon conviction be imprisoned for a term not exceeding twenty years and pay a fine not exceeding $10,000. An accessory to any of the above acts shall be imprisoned for a term not exceeding five years and pay a fine of $1,000.

Mr. Sumner's bill to authorize compound-interest notes, as a substitute for legal-tender notes, directs the Secretary of the Treasury to prepare for circulation compound-interest notes similar to those issued under the act of March 3, 1863, and equal in amount to the outstanding legal-tender notes and fractional currency of the United States. Twenty million dollars of these notes are to be dated on the first day of each month, commencing with the 1st of next July, and these notes shall be paid out of all currency disbursement of the Treasury and exchanged for legal-tender notes, so as to put the full sum of $20,000,000 into circulation each month. Legal-tender notes to an equal amount are to be destroyed each month. The compound-interest notes so issued are, at the end of two years, to be convertible, at the holders' option, in sums of $100 or its multiple, into ten-forty five per cent. bonds, which the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to issue whenever these notes, or the bonds into which they may be converted, can be sold at par in gold. The Secretary of the Treasury may sell them in such sums as may be called for, and apply the proceeds in gold to cancel legal-tender notes as they are paid into the Treasury. It is finally provided that the compound-interest notes issued under this act shall constitute no part of the legal currency reserve required of the national banks.

Mr. Sumner introduced resolutions that in the determination of international differences arbitration should become a substitute for war in reality as in name, and therefore coextensive with war in jurisdiction, so that any question or grievance which might be the occasion of war or of misunderstanding between nations should be considered by this tribunal; that the United States, having at heart the cause of peace everywhere, and hoping to help its permanent establishment between nations, recommend the adoption of arbitration as a just and practical method for the determination of international differences, to be maintained seriously and in good faith, so that war may cease to be regarded as a proper form of trial between nations.

By Mr. Conkling, of New-York—A bill relating to certain moneys appropriated for members of Congress.

The bill provides that all moneys appropriated as compensation to members of the Forty-second Congress in excess of mileage and allowances fixed by law at the commencement of said Congress, and which shall not have been drawn by the members of said Congress respectively, or which, having been returned in any form to the United States, are hereby covered into the Treasury of the United States absolutely, the same as if they had never been appropriated as aforesaid.

By Mr. Edmunds, of Vermont—A bill creating a commission to adjust the compensation for depredations by rebel cruisers awarded by the Geneva Tribunal.

This bill is the same which was reported favorably by the Senate Judiciary Committee last January. It provides for the appointment by the President of five Commissioners to adjust and determine the amount of compensation due to the several claimants for damages arising from the depredations of rebel cruisers to be discharged out of the indemnity fund awarded by the Geneva tribunal. The allowances of compensation are to be made only for claims decidedly resulting from damages caused by the Alabama, Florida, and their tenders, and by the Shenandoah after her departure from Melbourne Feb. 18, 1865. No claim shall be admissible for any loss for which compensation has been received from insurance; but allowances may be made for the difference from losses sustained and the insurance received therefor. No claim is admissible for unearned or prospective freights, or for seamen's wages for more than one year after the breaking up of a voyage. No claim shall be allowed in behalf of any insurance company and insurer, except for the excess of losses over premiums and gains arising from war risks. No claims shall be allowed in favor of any insurance company not lawfully existing at the time of the loss under the laws of some one of the United States, and no claim shall be allowed in favor of any person not entitled at the time of his loss to the protection of the United States, or who did not at all times during the late rebellion bear true allegiance to the United States.

Allowances of interest on losses may be allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum. In case the fund shall not hold out for payment of all the awards, it is to be distributed pro rata in accordance with them; and, in any event, the United States Government is to retain five per cent. of the amount of each award, in order to defray the expenses of adjudication.

By Mr. Wright, of Iowa—A bill changing the time for holding the Circuit and District Court in Iowa.

By Mr. Wright—A bill to repeal the act of March 3, 1873, increasing the salaries of certain persons therein named.

By Mr. Logan, of Illinois—To repeal the act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States." Also a bill to establish a branch mint at Chicago.

By Mr. Morton, of Indiana—A bill repealing the sections of the Bankrupt Act of 1867, as provided for involuntary bankruptcy.

By Mr. Fenton, of New-York—A bill to revise the Customs laws of the United States.

By Mr. Windom, of Minnesota—A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, providing for the election of United States Senators by the people.

By Mr. Morrill, of Vermont—A resolution instructing the Finance Committee to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill providing for free banking and resumption of specie payment, to take effect Jan. 1, 1875.

By Mr. Ferry, of Michigan—A resolution instructing the Finance Committee to consider and report remedies for the present financial derangement.

Mr. Pratt introduced a bill fixing the salaries of Senators, Representatives, and delegates in Congress at $5,000 per annum, which shall be in lieu of all existing provisions of law for their compensation, except actual individual traveling expenses from their homes to the seat of Government and return, and $200 per annum for postage, stationery, and newspapers. It authorizes the disbursing officers of the Senate and House to retain one-third each month from the compensation of Senators, members, and delegates of the present Congress, as will amount, by the 4th of March, 1875, to the excess above the rate of $5,000 which has been heretofore paid under the act of March 3, 1873, the sums so retained to be returned to the Treasury of the United States.

Mr. Sargent introduced a resolution instructing the Commerce Committee to inquire into the expediency of the appointment by the United States of a commission, to act with a similar commission to be appointed by the State of California to examine and report upon the expediency of protecting the harbor of San Francisco by the construction of a sea wall, the United States to assist in the work.

Mr. Sargent introduced bills supplementary to the Mining law of May 10, 1872; relating to swamp land in California; for the relief of aged and infirm preemption settlers; for the sale of timber lands on the Pacific coast; relating to the entry of homesteads and pre-emptions in California; for the sale of grazing lands in California, and other bills of local interest.

Mr. Buckingham introduced a bill in relation to bounties, providing that all volunteers under the President's proclamation of May 3, 1861, actually mustered into the service of the United States before Aug. 6, 1861, and accepted by the War Department under said proclamation, shall be paid the full bounty of $100 promised in said proclamation.

RESIGNATION OF DR. NEWMAN.

The Vice President laid before the Senate the resignation of Rev. Dr. Newman, Chaplain.

MR. SUMNER'S MADRID DISPATCH.

Mr. Sumner said he had a cable dispatch from Madrid, which he found on his table upon arriving in Washington. It had been prepared by several members of the Spanish Cortes, and was addressed to Senators Sumner and Cameron. He asked unanimous consent to have it read.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, objected. He thought it an unwise course to read dispatches from foreign Governments before we had received information from our own on the same subject.

Mr. Sumner thought his friend Sherman would not object if he knew the contents.

Mr. Conkling—Well, we can restrain our curiosity till we get the President's Message.

ADJOURNMENT.

On motion of Mr. Edmunds, the Senate, at 12:45 o'clock, took a recess for half an hour. At the expiration of that time the Senate reassembled, when Mr. Edmunds said it was evident that they could not get the President's Message to-day, on account of the time to be consumed in swearing in members and organizing the House. He therefore moved that the Senate adjourn until 12 o'clock to-morrow, which motion was adopted.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House was called to order at noon by Mr. McPherson, the Clerk, who proceeded to call the roll of members by States. The galleries were crowded with spectators, and most of the seats in the Hall were occupied.

CONTESTED SEATS AND IRREGULAR CREDENTIALS.

When the State of Louisiana was reached, the Clerk stated that there were but two unchallenged certificates received from that State—those of Messrs. Darrall and Morey, from the Third and Fifth Districts. As to the other districts, and the member for the State at large, there had been two conflicting sets of papers received, both issuing from competent authority—one set signed by Gov. Warmoth, and the other by Acting Gov. Pinchback. The Clerk had, therefore, declined to enroll any of them. As to the Ninth District of Indiana, the papers returned by the Governor could not be accepted by the Clerk, as they were not in accordance with law, and, therefore, there was no person enrolled from that district. For the four seats from Arkansas there had been but two certificates presented, those of Messrs. Snyder and Hines. In regard to the State of West Virginia, there was a peculiar complication, arising from the uncertainty as to the proper time for holding the election. There had been two elections held, on two different days, and different persons elected from two of the districts. In the other district the same person had been elected on both occasions, and, therefore, the Clerk had enrolled that person, Hereford, but had not enrolled any of the others.

The roll having been called, it appeared that 278 members of the 292 that are entitled to seats answered to their names.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.

The House then, on motion of Mr. Maynard, of Tennessee, proceeded to the election of a Speaker.

Mr. Maynard nominated James G. Blaine, of Maine.

Mr. Niblack, of Indiana, nominated Fernando Wood, of New-York.

Mr. Holman, of Indiana, nominated Samuel S. Cox, of New-York.

Mr. Cox said he appreciated the courtesy of his friend from Indiana, but did not wish to be put in the position of a contestant for the Speakership. He had requested his colleague, Mr. Creamer, to withdraw his name from the caucus the other night, but through inadvertence that had not been done. He repeated that he was not a candidate for the position.

Tellers having been appointed by the Clerk, a vote was taken with the following result:

For James G. Blaine, 190.
For Fernando Wood, 77.
For S. S. Cox, 2.
For Heister Clymer, of Pennsylvania, 1.
For Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, 1.

Mr. Blaine was thereupon declared by the Clerk to have been duly elected Speaker of the House of Representatives for the Forty-third Congress.

Messrs. Maynard and Wood conducted Mr. Blaine to the chair.

MR. BLAINE'S SPEECH.

The Speaker on taking the chair spoke as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: The vote this moment announced by the Clerk is such an expression of your confidence as calls for my sincerest thanks. To be chosen Speaker of the American House of Representatives is always an honorable distinction; to be chosen a third time enhances the honor more than threefold; to be chosen by the largest body that ever assembled in the Capitol imposes a burden of responsibility which only your indulgent kindness could embolden me to assume.

The first occupant of this chair presided over a House of sixty-five members, representing a population far below the aggregate of the State of New-York. At that time, in the whole United States, there were not fifty thousand civilized inhabitants to be found one hundred miles distant from the flow of the Atlantic tide. To-day, gentlemen, a large majority of you come from beyond that limit, and represent districts then peopled only by the Indian and the adventurous frontiersman. The National Government is not yet as old as many of its citizens; but in this brief span of time, less than one lengthened life, it has, under God's good providence, extended its power until a continent is the field of its empire and attests the majesty of its law.

With the growth of new States and the resulting changes in the centres of population, new interests are developed, rival to the old, but by no means hostile, diverse but not antagonistic. Nay, rather are all these interests in harmony; and the true science of just government is to give each its full and fair play, oppressing none by undue exaction, favoring none by undue privilege. It is this great lesson which our daily experience is teaching us, binding us together more closely, making our mutual dependence more manifest, and causing us to feel, whether we live in the North or in the South, in the East or in the West, that we have indeed but "one country, one Constitution, one destiny."

THE OATH ADMINISTERED.

Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, the senior member of the House, administered the oath of office to the Speaker, who thereupon proceeded to swear in the members, commencing with those from the New-England States.

About fifty members from the Southern States who could not take the oath of office which is known as "the iron-clad," took the modified oath. Prominent among them was Mr. Stephens, of Georgia.

COMPLETION OF THE ORGANIZATION.

The next business in order being the election of Clerk, Mr. Maynard, of Tennessee, offered a resolution covering all the elective officers of the House, and naming the following; For Clerk, Edward McPherson, of Pennsylvania; for Sergeant at Arms, N. G. Ordway, of New-Hampshire; for Doorkeeper, O. S. Buxton, of New-York; for Postmaster, H. J. Sherwood, of Michigan; for Chaplain, Rev. J. G. Butler, of the District of Columbia.

Mr. Niblack, of Indiana, moved to amend by inserting instead of the foregoing, the following names: George C. Widdeberg, of Virginia; Peter Rupp, of Wisconsin; Charles W. Comes, of Missouri; A. J. Starling, of California, and Rev. S. H. Mahon, of Kentucky.

The amendment was rejected, and the original resolution was adopted, and the officers were sworn in.

On motion of Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, a message was sent to notify the Senate that the House was duly organized, and ready to proceed to business.

On motion of Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, a committee was appointed in connection with a like committee in the Senate, to inform the President that Congress was in session, and ready to receive any communication he might desire to make.

THE MORMON DELEGATE.

The delegates from Territories were then called and sworn in, with the exception of George Q. Cannon, of Utah, in reference to whom Mr. Merriam, of New-York, offered a resolution reciting that Cannon had taken an oath inconsistent with citizenship and with his obligations as a delegate, and has been and continues to be guilty of practices in violation and defiance of the laws, and referring to the Committee on Elections the question of Cannon's right to a seat.

Mr. Cox, of New-York, opposed the resolution as tending to establish a very dangerous precedent. Here was a *prima facie* case, with a regular certificate from the Governor of Utah. He moved that the delegate be sworn in.

The resolution was further opposed on the same ground by Messrs. Butler and G. F. Hoar, of Massachusetts, Potter, of New-York, and Maynard, of Tennessee, and then, on motion of Mr. Niblack, of Indiana, the resolution was laid on the table, and the oath of office was administered to Mr. Cannon.

DRAWING FOR SEATS—MESSRS. DAWES AND STEPHENS PRIVILEGED.

The House, then, at 2:45, proceeded to the drawing for seats, exceptions being made in favor of Dawes, of Massachusetts, and Stephens, of Georgia, who were permitted to select their seats in the first instances. Mr. Dawes chose the one occupied by him last Congress, about the middle of the second aisle, on the left front of the Speaker, and for Mr. Stephens, who had retired from the Hall, the seat occupied by him to-day was chosen, being the front seat on the right of the main aisle facing the Speaker.

All the best seats on the Republican side of the House were taken before the name of Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, was drawn out of the box by the blindfolded page, and when it was drawn Mr. Butler walked across to the Democratic side of the Hall amid loud laughter, and chose a seat on the extreme right section, in what is familiarly known as "Sleepy Hollow," from its having been the favorite section for Democrats not remarkable for active legislative qualities. The drawing was concluded at 3:20 o'clock P. M.

MR. SHANKS' DISTRICT.

On motion of Mr. McCrary, of Iowa, the certificate for the Ninth Indiana District, Messrs. Shanks and Neff being the opposing claimants, was referred to the Committee on Elections with instructions to report at an early day. The certificate is an alternative one, depending on a technicality as to forty-seven votes which were cast for Mr. Shanks, but which were excluded for informality.

Mr. Hale, of Maine, gave notice that he would to-morrow introduce, and press to an early passage, a bill to repeal the Increase-of-salary law.

Mr. Starkweather, of Connecticut, presented a petition for pensions to all the soldiers of the war of 1812.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution to admit to their seats, Messrs. Sypher, Sheldon, and Pinchbeck, of Louisiana.

Without action upon it, the House, at 4:30 o'clock, adjourned.

LOSS OF THE ARIEL.

SHE STRIKES ON A SUNKEN REEF AND IS A TOTAL WRECK.

From an extract of the Japan *Gazette* of Nov. 2 we have the following account of the loss of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company's Ariel, Monday, Oct. 27. Its correspondent writes:

"After leaving Yokohama on Sunday afternoon, we had fine weather, and everything on board went like clock-work. On Monday evening soundings had just been taken and the Captain had turned in, when the vessel appeared to graze a reef. The engineer on watch observed that the boilers appeared to rise, and I thought, by the noise, the engine had broken down. We were soon undeceived, as we felt her, so to speak, under our feet crunching over the top of a reef. Steam was kept up and engine going until she suddenly came to a stand, when rockets and blue lights were fired. She then rocked to and fro, and in a very short time the stern began to sink. The Captain then called the officers to stand by the boats, see running gear all right, and mail-bag being put in the life-boat, and as soon as all had been provided with life-preservers, and as the ship was fast filling, the Captain gave orders to all the officers to lower the boats and all hands to take to them, which was done in the most perfect order, and apparently not a moment was lost. When the boat I was in had cleared the ship the stern was on a level with the water. The boats, by the Captain's orders, lay-to within call at a safe distance, and the Captain left when all was safe and nothing more could be done. The Captain then ordered all boats to make the best of their way ashore, which was done accordingly, and in a short time a fire was lighted by the natives on the beach. The boats all made for the fire, and by the reflection of the light we steered between several large rocks, and before long all were safely landed. The Captain, several of the officers and men hired large fishing-boats, well manned, and at once made for the wreck.

On their arrival the danger was so great that the boats would not venture near until they were made to do so, and the only means of getting on board was by a rope. Everything that could be laid hold of in the forecabin berths was at once secured and thrown into the fishing-boats. By this time the water had covered the vessel nearly all but the bows and forecabins, as the men had to swim to cut down some meat which hung on the port side near the paddle-box. She had by this time taken a list to that side. So soon as everything that could be secured was safe, the Captain and crew made for the shore, and had all the things carefully secured. Before break of day the Captain and part of the crew must have been alongside, as we were all up a little after 6 o'clock, when he returned and pronounced her a total wreck, as the sea was going over her and only one mast faintly visible, and before we left she seemed to have drifted closer in shore, as there is a great rise and fall of the tide. She then either appeared to have broken her back or parted, as we saw a large part of her floating seaward. By the glass we could not make out what part of the vessel it was; it might have been the hurricane deck or the stern half of the ship, but the distance was so great that one could not make out what part it was. At break of day she had apparently been on the top of the reef, but after she seemed to part. The fore part seemed to settle down in deep water. As she did not rise again, we could not tell whether it was the main or the fore mast that was visible; but I think it must have been the fore mast from her previous position, and when we left nothing was visible but the mast a little below the topmast.

She had went ashore on a sunken reef at dead low water at Toyama Iwasaki Ken, at 9:30 o'clock on Monday night. Every one was saved, also the mail-bag and the ship's money.

The vessel was on her way to Kakodate. The reef was four miles north-east from Toyama Point, which is about 110 miles from this place.

The conduct of the Captain and the men was admirable; words cannot describe it. Not the slightest blame can be attached to the Captain or any of the crew."

RAILROAD LEASE TO BE SURRENDERED.

The Minneapolis (Minn.) *Tribune*, of Nov. 25, announces that the Northern Pacific Railroad proposes to give up its leases of the Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad, the Minneapolis and Duluth Railroad, and the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad on the 1st day of January next, and says: "The alleged reason for this action is the default of the Northern Pacific in paying the interest agreed. The terms upon which the above roads were leased were as follows:

The lease of the Lake Superior and Mississippi Road was completed in the month of May, 1872; the lessee to pay out of the gross earnings an amount sufficient to satisfy accruing interest on the mortgage bonds of the company and per centum payable to the State of Minnesota in lieu of taxation. Stillwater and St. Paul Railroad, leased Nov. 18, 1870, for the period of 999 years, from the 1st of January, 1871, at a rental of $28,000,000, payable in gold, so as to meet the bonds of the St. Paul and Stillwater Company, and $1,000 in currency; together with all United States and other taxes. The company also had a lease of the Minneapolis and Duluth Railroad, extending over a period of 999 years, from and after Nov. 1, 1871, and at a rental as follows: An amount equal to the interest at seven per cent. gold on $700,000. The lease was assigned to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company May 1, 1872—assigned to pay the rental provided for the original lease and per centum in lieu of State taxes.

The Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad will be fully transferred to the old stockholders on Jan. 1, 1874. The Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad, and the Minneapolis and Duluth Railroad will be operated by the gentlemen in this city who built the road, and who will assume full control of it. The branch from White Bear to Stillwater is to go under the direction of the Lake Superior and Mississippi Company. It is stated that Mr. J. P. Illsley, of Philadelphia, is to succeed Messrs. Russell and Furness as President and Land Commissioner, and that Judson Rice, now Assistant Superintendent of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad, will be the Superintendent."

ONE OF THE VIRGINIUS VICTIMS

Capt. J. C. Harris, late of Marshalltown, Iowa, who went with Ryan on the Virginius, wrote the following letter to a friend in Washington a few hours before he was executed:

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Nov. 7, 1873.

MY DEAR ROLLINS: I am sentenced to be shot at 4 o'clock this evening, and have nothing to say, only I wish you would see Mr. ——, and do all you can for my wife and family, and I leave it all to you and him to fix my earthly business as well as you can. My mind is all now on my soul, which is so soon to be hurled into eternity, with all my sins; but our God is a forgiving God, and I hope to die a Christian. Give my love to all my friends, and tell them to think as well of me, and also my enemies, as possible.

I am, as ever, your friend and well-wisher,

J. C. HARRIS,
Of Marshalltown, Iowa.

The Washington *Chronicle* says:

"We are advised by the gentleman to whom the above letter was written that Harris went to Cuba on the Virginius with no purpose of interfering in the contest now going on there, but on private business. He was well known in this city, where he has many warm friends, who esteemed him for his generous and open nature. During the late war Harris acted as a Union scout, and rendered valuable service to the country. His wife and children reside in Iowa."

GROWTH OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Although San Francisco has not yet recovered from the real estate panic which followed the over-speculation and bogus homestead excitement of 1867 and 1868, the *Alta* says she continues to grow, and the buildings erected this year and now in progress, are among the most substantial in the city. The new dwellings erected annually on an average, have room for not less than 5,000 persons, and many of them are very costly, provided internally with all the comforts and conveniences that modern ingenuity has devised, and externally finished in the architectural elegance that has gained for the city the praise and admiration of travelers of refined taste and extensive observation. The new Federal offices on the west half of the Custom-house block, the Mint, the City Hall, the Mission Street Theatre, the railroad offices, the railroad freight-houses in the Mission Cove, the London and San Francisco Bank, the opening of Montgomery avenue, and the new buildings on its line, though the most important, considered separately, are yet together only a small part of the improvements of 1873.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The St. Paul (Minn.) *Press* of Nov. 27 is informed by Mr. James W. Taylor, United States Consul at Winnipeg, who has lately made a hasty visit to Ottawa, that both the new Canadian Government and the present opposition, including the members of the former Government, are committed to the project of building a railway from Pembina to Fort Garry, and thence westward to the Pacific, and that it is to be commenced in the Spring. The laying of the iron of sixty miles of the graded line of the St. Paul and Pacific south of St. Vincent is all that is necessary to complete railroad connection between St. Paul and Pembina, if the Canadians build the road above mentioned, with Fort Garry and the British settlements in Manitoba.

TYPHOID FEVER.

The typhoid fever is reported to have become epidemic in Montreal, at least in the higher levels, and its prevalence seems to be widespread in the surrounding country. The *Witness* of Saturday says: "The type of the disease which is among us has laid whole families low, and that in cases where there would be the least suspicion of the ordinary causes, such as defective drains, &c. Although seldom fatal, its course is long and painful, sometimes prolonging the agony for months."

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE BRITTON INVESTIGATION.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE INQUIRY YESTERDAY IN BROOKLYN—ATTORNEY GENERAL BARLOW REPRESENTS THE STATE IN PERSON.

Mr. Gilbert H. Spier, appointed by Gov. Dix to investigate the charges preferred by the Committee of Fifty against Winchester Britton, District Attorney of Kings County, commenced his labors yesterday, at No. 325 Washington street. Attorney General Barlow was present to aid in the investigation. The prosecution was conducted by Ex-District Attorney Morris and R. H. Chittenden, on the part of the Committee of Fifty. Gen. Tracy appeared for Mr. Britton. Attorney General Barlow said on the opening of the investigation shortly after 10 o'clock in the forenoon, that as he was going out of office on the 1st of January, and Mr. Spier would take his seat on the Bench of the Superior Court at the same time, he wished that no unnecessary delay would be interposed to retard the progress of investigation. Mr. Britton assured the Attorney General that he would do all in his power to expedite matters in connection with the investigation, and expressed his intention of admitting at once all that may be proved, and everything he knew to be in accordance with fact. The first charge preferred against Mr. Britton contains four specifications. The first specification charges the District Attorney with improperly procuring the indictment of Sheriff Williams, of Kings County. The remaining specifications relate to the alleged improper use of one Conrady as a witness against Mr. Williams, the specification charging that Conrady was shielded improperly from the punishment due his crimes, that the prosecution of Mr. Williams, started for political purposes, might be carried to a successful issue. A second charge sets forth that Mr. Britton refused to prosecute or have indicted men who had violated the Election law by false counting. Another charge preferred within a few days, sets forth that Mr. Britton had been guilty of willfully falsifying the records of the court, of which he was a prosecuting officer. This latter charge Mr. Britton said he had no objection to have investigated, but he required two days to prepare his defense. Attorney General Barlow desired to take up the second charge—the one relating to the violation of the Election law—first. The charge is in substance that palpable frauds were committed in counting the vote cast at the election of 1871, and that Mr. Britton refused to have indicted the perpetrators of those frauds. The charges and the answers to them were published at length at the time and in different forms repeatedly since. It was not denied that the Democrats at that election committed the most tremendous frauds. The first case examined into yesterday was that of the First Election District of the Sixth Ward, where 600 fraudulent votes had been counted. Mr. Tracy, for his client, stated that there was no doubt about the frauds. It was not denied that 600 fraudulent votes had been counted in that district. Two of the inspectors of election had been tried and convicted; but the charge against Mr. Britton was that others equally guilty had escaped by his intervention. From 10:30 o'clock in the morning until the hour of adjournment, at 4 o'clock, the time of the committee was taken up in hearing testimony that has already been made public by the Committee of Seventy-five, appointed at the time of the frauds, relative to the polling-list of the First District of the Sixth Ward, and the manner in which the fraudulent votes were made to appear on it.

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST A CITY MARSHAL.

Marshal Toplanyi, of the Marine Court, appeared before Mayor Havemeyer yesterday, to answer various charges preferred against him by Walter S. Wells, of No. 737 Sixth avenue. The complainant, in his affidavit, alleges that on the 20th of October last Toplanyi called on him at his residence, and told him that he had come to make a levy upon his property, to satisfy a judgment obtained in the Marine Court for $200, that he would withdraw upon payment of $10 to himself and a like amount to John T. Williamson, his assistant. The complainant declined to pay the money, and Toplanyi retired without making any levy. Subsequently the complainant notified Toplanyi that the property he had attempted to seize was mortgaged to one John J. Steil, but on the 6th of November, Toplanyi, aided by Williamson and three others, made a levy upon it; broke open locks, and threw various articles of furniture out of a second-story window to the street. The complainant further alleges that Toplanyi, whom he says was intoxicated, threw him into one of the rooms and locked him in; that he demanded the surrender of his watch and chain, and when he refused to deliver them up, Toplanyi drew a revolver, and threatened that he should not leave the room alive if he did not surrender them; that believing his life to be in danger, he handed Toplanyi his watch and chain; that under similar threats he delivered a due bill for $25 to Williamson, and that the Marshal and his assistants removed various medical instruments from the room without authority. After presenting the charges, the hearing was adjourned until Friday, so as to allow Toplanyi to offer testimony for the defense.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday. A communication was received from the Clerk of the Supervisors of Westchester County, requesting the board to appoint a committee to confer with a like committee of their body as to the amount of the public debt of Westchester County which should be assumed by the City and County of New-York. The communication was referred to the Committee on Finance, and the Mayor and Recorder were added thereto. A bill was received from Stetson & Co., amounting to $1,725 for board, &c., for the Tweed jurors. It was referred to the Committee on Criminal Courts. The resolution to annul the contract of Wm. C. Bryant & Co. for printing for the Common Council was called up, and lost by a vote of nine to six. The board then authorized the Controller to pay the inspectors and poll clerks employed at the recent election, and also to pay the salaries of the attachés of the County Canvassers. A resolution to appoint five additional firemen in the County Court-house was referred to the Committee on County Offices. The board then adjourned.

THE ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

The Board of Assistant Aldermen met yesterday, President Wade in the chair. Assistant Alderman Thornell moved that the Mayor be requested to offer a reward of $5,000 for the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who made the dastardly attempt upon Controller Green's life by sending him an infernal machine. The motion was defeated.

A resolution was offered by Assistant Alderman Thornell requesting the Corporation Counsel to furnish an opinion as to the right of the Common Council to change the contract system to day work.

Assistant Alderman Clancy moved an amendment that the Committee on Law call upon the Corporation Counsel for a verbal opinion upon the subject. The amendment was carried and the board adjourned.

OPENING OF THE COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Judge Ingraham commenced the December term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, and will sit through the term, when his period of office will expire. The gentlemen summoned on the Grand Jury were in attendance, but they were discharged until next Monday. By an arrangement between the District Attorney and Mr. Elihu Root, an order was granted adjourning the trial of the bill of exceptions in the case of Ingersoll and Farrington over to the next term of the court. Thomas Clarke, a colored man, against whom an indictment for murder was found for having shot Morten Getter in a liquor saloon in Cherry street, was arraigned for trial. Mr. Charles S. Spencer, who appeared for the prisoner, stated that the prisoner, while in a state of intoxication, entered this saloon and flourished a pistol, which was discharged accidentally, and shot Getter, who was an entire stranger to him. He entered a plea of guilty of manslaughter in the third degree, and the plea was accepted. Clarke was sentenced to State Prison for three years and six months at hard labor.

MISPLACED CONFIDENCE.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Frederick Morse was charged with stealing a diamond ring worth $150 and a gold brooch valued at $15, from a young English woman named Caroline Smith, who, with her husband, a farmer named Archibald C. Smith, arrived in this City from Liverpool about seven weeks ago. The Smiths went to board at No. 70 West Washington place, where Morse was a boarder. An intimacy sprung up between the parties, and Morse was a constant visitor to the room of Mr. and Mrs. Smith, for the latter of whom he procured an engagement in a Houston-street variety theatre. Mrs. Smith stated that one day while Morse was in the room he took from a box a bracelet, but, on being discovered, restored it. On the 30th of October she missed her ring and brooch, and had the prisoner, who was the only person having access to the room, arrested. While in prison Morse admitted that he had stolen the property, and would restore it if the charge against him was withdrawn. He was found guilty and sent to State Prison for four years and six months.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

The December Term of the Court of General Sessions was opened yesterday, Recorder Hackett presiding, Assistant District Attorney Horace Russell prosecuting. The Grand Jury were sworn in, David B. Turner, of No. 261, Fifth avenue, being appointed foreman. The usual statutory charge was then delivered by the Recorder, and the Grand Jury retired. The case of John T. Irving, of Nathan murder notoriety, which was set down for trial yesterday, was postponed for a week in consequence of the illness of prisoner's counsel....Michael Hackett and Robert Suffrage, charged with breaking into the store of Richard D. Cook, No. 44 New Church street, on the 20th of October, and stealing therefrom a revolver, were found guilty, and sent to the House of Refuge....Ellen Calary, charged with stealing a watch valued at $100, the property of Isaac Jacob, No. 119 Spring street, on the 7th of October, was found guilty and recommended to mercy. Assistant District Attorney Russell informed the court that there were extenuating circumstances, and asked for a lenient sentence. The prisoner was sent to the Penitentiary for three months.

DR. CUMMINS AND THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Right Rev. B. B. Smith, D.D., has issued the following paper. The authorities of the Church assert that this action of the Church has no reference to Dr. Cummins' act of mixed communion, but refers solely to his abandonment of the communion of the Episcopal Church, and his publicly avowed purpose to organize a schism in the same:

Notice has been received from the Secretary of the Standing Committee of the Diocese of Kentucky that a presentment for trial of George David Cummins, D. D., has been prepared for offenses numbers three and five of section 1, canon 9, title 2, namely: First, for violation of the constitution and canons of the General Convention; second, for a breach of his consecration vow.

Be it known, therefore, that any Episcopal act of his pending these proceedings will be null and void; and it is hoped that respect for law and order on the part of all members of this Church will restrain them from giving any countenance whatever to the movement in which Dr. Cummins is engaged.

B. B. SMITH,
Bishop of Kentucky, and Presiding Bishop.

HOBOKEN, Dec. 1, 1873.

BROOKLYN BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen met last evening, Alderman Clancy in the chair. After the minutes of the last meeting had been read and adopted, Alderman Wylie presented communications from a number of citizens, praying that they be compensated for damages to their property, occasioned by the overflowing of the Hudson avenue sewer. The communications were referred to the Law Committee. A communication from the Commissioners of Charity asking to be released from the water tax of last year, amounting to $6,000, was referred to the same committee. A communication was received from the Controller describing property owned but no longer required by the Fire Department, and which the charter directs shall be sold within thirty days. In the list of property thus described is a house and lot No. 1 Twelfth street, between Third and Fourth avenues; a house and lot corner of Essex and Wyckoff streets, and a house and lot corner of Hicks and Degraw streets.

A communication was received from the Police Department, through Superintendent Folk, reporting the death, at the Fifth Precinct Station-house, of a colored man named George W. Chalmers, who had been refused admission to the Eastern District Hospital a few hours before his death. On motion of Alderman Richardson, the matter was referred to the Law Committee, with power to send for persons and papers, that a rigid investigation may be had.

THE NEW DOCKS AT QUARANTINE.

The old quarantine property at Tompkinsville, which was recently purchased by Messrs. J. A. Bostwick & Co., of this City, is now undergoing extensive improvements. Two mud-diggers have been engaged during the past week in excavating for the foundations of the bulkheads of the immense docks to be constructed, one of the cribs of which has already been sunk. Messrs. Dubois & Hendrick, of this City, have received the contract for the building of the bulkheads, which are to be six feet above high-water mark. Four piers are to be built, each 400 feet in length, which will be housed over, and capable of accommodating any of the largest class of ocean steamers. There will be three basins between the docks for the accommodation of small vessels and lighters. There will be fifteen feet of water at the bulkheads and twenty-five feet at the ends of the docks. It is understood that $200,000 will be expended upon these works.

THE RIVER PIRATES.

Some singular facts have come to light regarding the robbery of the Italian bark Mattano, by seven river thieves, on Sunday morning. Capt. Seibert, of the River Police, has not yet explained how he neglected to notify Central Office of the affair until after 2 o'clock yesterday morning. As a matter of precaution on the part of the River Police, two young men, named William Doogan and William Carroll, residing at the corner of Water and Roosevelt streets, were arrested by Officers Doyle and Lawler, of the River Police, yesterday morning, and committed for examination, on being brought before Justice Morgan, at the Tombs. They declare their complete innocence, and assert that they can prove by the evidence of policemen that they are not guilty of the crime charged against them.

THE SMITH MURDER.

Coroner Young began an inquest yesterday in the case of Ann Smith, of No. 228 Rivington street, whose death, it was reported, was caused by an assault committed by two of her boarders, Patrick Clark, Sr., and Patrick Clark, Jr. The evidence of Mrs. Painter and Mrs. Bliss, residing in the same house, was to the effect that they heard blows, and also heard Mrs. Smith screaming. Young Clark cried out, "Shut up, or I will kill you." Mrs. Smith then came out of the room bleeding from the hands and mouth. She, after a short time, returned to the room, and was not seen again alive. The jury rendered a verdict against Patrick Clark, Jr., who was committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

In the United States Circuit Court yesterday, in the case of Geo. N. Draper, Samuel Doughty, and the Woven Skirt Tape Company *vs.* Gottfried Bieding, and in the case of the same plaintiffs *vs.* N. Heyman, Judge Blatchford has granted an injunction prohibiting the defendants from making and selling the plaintiffs' patent woven skirts. L. B. Law appeared for the plaintiffs, and Churchill & Woodbury for the defendants. In the United States District Court the Admiralty Calendar will be called by Judge Blatchford at 11 A. M. to-day.

THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The report of the Bureau of Unsafe Buildings for the week ending Nov. 29, shows 36 buildings as being in a dangerous condition. The number of buildings made safe was 35, and the number of notices served on the owners of unsafe buildings during the week was 80. Additional means of fire escape have been recommended by the Bureau of Theatres and Hotels in Barnum's Hotel, Hartman's Hotel, and in the Pearl Street House. The manufactories located at Nos. 810, 812, 814, and 816 in Fifth street, are reported as requiring additional protection against fire.

THE HARLEM BOILER EXPLOSION.

Messrs. Bemer & Coyne, subcontractors of the Fourth Avenue Railroad Improvement, and John Barnum, the engineer of the boiler, which by its explosion destroyed seven lives, were yesterday committed to the Tombs without bail by Coroner Kessler. John Balmore, who sold the boiler to Bemer & Coyne, was held for trial in $15,000 and A. S. Cameron, from whom the boiler was purchased by Balmore, was committed in default of $5,000 bail.

CONTROLLER'S RECEIPTS.

Controller Green reports the following payments into the City and County Treasury yesterday: From taxes of 1873 and interest, $27,586 85; arrears of taxes, assessments, and interest, $12,223 31; collections of assessments and interest, $978 10; market rents and fees, $1,729 27; water rents, $2,610 65; licenses, Mayor's Office, $35; fines and penalties, Health Department, $1,028 30; fees and fines, First District Court, $219 50; sales *City Record*, $10 80. Total, $46,421 78.

WOMEN AS PHYSICIANS.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* remarks that, however arbitrary may have been the measures taken by the Government of St. Petersburg to discourage the emigration to Zurich of Russian women desirous of studying medicine at the university there, great advantages appear to be held out to such persons in their own country. According to an official report lately published, eighty-four out of ninety-two young women who claimed to matriculate at the Academy of Medicine and Surgery in St. Petersburg passed a satisfactory examination and were admitted to the lectures. Two were sent back to undergo a second examination later and only six were rejected on account of insufficient preliminary knowledge. While fourteen per cent. were rejected last year, the number of unsuccessful candidates for matriculation has now fallen to six and a half per cent., a circumstance which is all the more gratifying that the requirements of the examiners increase every year. About 167 young women are now studying at the Surgical Academy of St. Petersburg, generally with successful results. Some of these passed a less severe examination than the eighty-four who have now matriculated, but experience has shown that it is more advantageous to the women students in respect of their studies and of their subsequent career that the first examination should be strict and comprehensive.

THE LAUGHTER CURE.

The Pittsburg *Gazette* relates the following: "A short time since two individuals were lying in one room, very sick, one with brain fever, and the other with an aggravated case of the mumps. They were so low that watchers were needed every night, and it was thought doubtful if the one sick of fever would recover. A gentleman was engaged to watch over night, his duty being to wake the nurse whenever it became necessary to administer medicine. In the course of the night both watcher and nurse fell asleep. The man with the mumps lay watching the clock, and saw that it was time to give the fever patient his potion. He was unable to speak aloud, or to move any portion of his body except his arms, but seizing a pillow, he managed to strike the watcher in the face with it. Thus suddenly awakened, the watcher sprang from his seat, falling to the floor, and awakened both the nurse and the fever patient. The incident struck the sick men as very ludicrous, and they laughed heartily at it for some fifteen or twenty minutes. When the doctor came in the morning he found his patients vastly improved; said he never knew so sudden a turn for the better; and now both are up and well."

THE FINANCIAL TROUBLES IN CINCINNATI.

HOW BUSINESS WAS AFFECTED BY THE PANIC—THE DISTRESS AND THE REMEDIES PROVIDED.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Nov. 28, 1873.

At this distance in point of time from the money panic of last September, it is possible to sketch hastily its course in Cincinnati, touching only on the more prominent facts, and to note the present financial and industrial status and outlook. The year 1873 had been one of unwonted prosperity. Great preparations had been made for the Fourth Industrial Exposition, which should, if careful, systematic, and unstinted labor avail anything, eclipse not only all other expositions elsewhere in this country, but even its predecessors in this city. Aside from the exposition, there was every prospect of an unusually large Fall and Winter trade. The wholesale houses were daily receiving large invoices of goods which should be distributed over the large commercial territory of which Cincinnati is the centre. The manufactories were running an unusually large force, and many of them were running day and night. The exposition opened auspiciously on the 5th of September, and the attendance in a few days ran up to more than thirty thousand daily. Money was plenty, hotel-keepers smiling, everybody jolly, and Cincinnati, in the overflowing happiness of her soul, decreed a public holiday, a sort of carnival of jollity and good-fellowship. Then the 18th of September came with its disastrous tidings from New-York and Washington. Cincinnati banks kept part of their reserve in New-York, and immediately experienced a difficulty in withdrawing it, to meet unusual local demands here, and at the same time the country banks called for large sums from the Cincinnati banks. Public spirit in the commercial community, and a disposition of union and mutual toleration and helpfulness erected a barrier against the oncoming panic, but it stood only for three or four days. Business men during that time rallied unitedly around the banks, and tacitly agreed not to withdraw deposits except where absolutely necessary, and to increase them whenever possible. Meantime wave after wave of disaster swept across the continent from New-York. After four or five days of sturdy, united resistance in this city, timidity induced some, and hope of gain in the depreciated stock market of New-York and grain market of Chicago induced others, to abandon the general defense. Hundreds of thousands of dollars were paid over the bank-counters in a single day by anxious cashiers who dared not refuse. The news ran through the business community that the men who were standing by the banks and one another were being sold out. In an hour or two the barrier was down and the banks were threatened with complete submergence. After banking hours on the 25th of September a meeting of the Clearing-house Association and Bankers was held, and the New-York plan, as it was called, was adopted. The business community accepted the situation with good grace, and prepared itself for a hard season. The exposition continued with somewhat diminished attendance, but it regularly poured into the streets of the city from $75,000 to $100,000 of currency. This was a material help of which enough notice was not taken at the time.

After the Clearing-house arrangement of certified checks had been in operation about a week, the manufacturers of the city, especially the manufacturers of luxuries, such as carriages, furniture, and the workers in iron, stove-makers, mantel and gate manufacturers, machine-makers, &c., began to be seriously embarrassed in two ways. First, the banks would pay only in the least amounts possible, and second, and most important, country orders were largely countermanded; new ones did not come in, and country collections dwindled. The manufacturers began to cut down on time, and to discharge employes, and the actual distress began. The exposition closed on the 5th of October, and a general dullness fell on the business of the city. The banks were meantime strengthening themselves, and the reports from them were every day more favorable; but the better the condition of the banks, the worse, apparently, grew the condition of the business of the city. The fact began to be experienced that when a flourishing sentiment of business confidence is cut down it will not answer the purpose to set up the old trunk, but time must be allowed for a new one to grow.

Two weeks and three days from the time of the adoption of the New-York plan by the banks, in improved condition and with abundant resources they, on Oct. 13, resumed. The panic was now over, but its effects in the prostration of business began to be felt in their full force. A better feeling of confidence began to spring up, but the city was destined to another shock, which, coming as it did on top of the previous panic, shook the hope and confidence of the business community for a short time more even than the previous panic. This was no less a thing than the failure of a prominent manufacturing firm and two wholesale commission houses. Nothing was said of these failures in our local papers, and every effort was made to help the wrecked concerns to patch up a raft from their broken business which would keep them afloat on the troubled financial waters till calmer and more propitious times. The failures were little known outside of Cincinnati. But the failures of such apparently sound concerns made business men look questioningly in one another's faces, and the air seemed to give birth to a numerous progeny of damaging whispers concerning many entirely sound firms in the city. This suspicion at length died away, and under the beginnings of a more auspicious state of things in business matters, the urgent distress of the working men of the city demanded immediate attention in two directions.

Humanity, and even a sense of justice, demanded that some provision in the way of work and charity should be made for the workless and breadless thousands in the City, whose numbers were daily increasing, and whose clamors were daily growing louder. It is computed from reliable sources that there are now in the city about 3,000 unemployed working men. Most of these have wives and children dependent on them for support. It is also computed, on the statement of more than two hundred employers, that the average daily time at work of those who are employed is four-fifths, while in some cases the wages are also cut down. Those, however, who are employed will not suffer to any extent. To relieve the distress of the unemployed various steps have been taken. The theatres have given a day's gross receipts. So have billiard halls, eating-houses, and other institutions. Amateur theatrical societies have given entertainments. Private charity has poured out thousands. The Union Bethel and the Relief Union have enlarged the amount and the sphere of their benefactions. The City Council has appointed a committee, with unlimited power, to procure lodging-houses, and make provision for supplying food, groceries, and coal to the needy. The committee thus appointed has received from Archbishop Purcell, of the Catholic Church, the permission to use, free of charge, the old St. John's Hospital, on Third street, as a lodging and soup house. The art hall of the exposition building has been devoted, by the same committee, to the same purposes. The old skating rink, in the north-western portion of the city, has also been opened as a lodging and soup house. The County Infirmary has very greatly enlarged its distribution of coal and groceries.

But mechanics who have been in comfortable circumstances are not going to carry their pail to the soup-house for soup and meat, thus confessing their destitution. Some other provision had to be made for them. There was only one other possible, and that was, to give them work. Accordingly, at its last meeting, the Park Board determined to employ 200 more men during the Winter, at $1 25 per day. The Water Works Board will employ 1,000 more men, and the Board of City Improvements will employ, on the streets and elsewhere, perhaps 500 more. In putting these men to work, Cincinnati men will have the preference over men from the country, who are flocking in here.

There was another danger consequent on the prevailing distress—the danger of riotous demonstration on the part of the destitute. To meet this the arms of the Police were overhauled and redistributed. Arrangements have been made to swear in one of the city Militia companies as special Police. The City Council has passed a resolution to establish armories at convenient places in the city, and to encourage the formation of additional Militia companies. The firemen of the city, 150 in number, have been sworn in as special Police, not entirely in fear of a riot, but as a permanent precaution in cases of need at fires, &c. No danger is expected, while its possibility is believed. It is not probable that the amount of manufactures will increase during the Winter, but rather it is feared that about Jan. 1 it will diminish. A hard Winter is looked for, and all classes are preparing for it.

A MONITOR AT SEA.

THE POWHATAN AND MANHATTAN

START FROM THE DELAWARE BREAKWATER—ROUGH WEATHER—DISGRACEFUL CONDITION OF THE MONITOR—CHEAP CONTRACTORS' WORK—THE RETURN.

From Our Own Correspondent.

UNITED STATES STEAMER POWHATAN, Friday, Nov. 28, 1873.

We are back again within the Capes of the Delaware, just outside the Breakwater and in sight of Lewes. At 7:45 P. M. Wednesday, with the monitor Manhattan in tow, we dismissed our river pilot and passed out to sea, the weather being fine and the night starlit. The monitor had behaved very well in coming down the Delaware Bay, rolling and pitching little and steering with readiness, and during Wednesday night there was no trouble in getting her along. But yesterday morning a fresh wind sprang up from the south-west, proving quite squally at times, and at 5:15 A. M. the Manhattan signaled to the Powhatan to slow down, so as to equalize the strain upon the two towing cables. At 8 A. M. the wind from the south-west was stronger and more squally, and the sea could be seen breaking in floods over the bows of the monitor and sweeping her whole deck. Green seas struck square against the turret and dashed over into it. (We learned afterward, indeed, that these seas buried the men from the wheel and left her uncontrolled.) Meanwhile she made bad weather, not minding her helm readily, and rolling and plunging very uneasily and heavily. We observed that the men of the Manhattan were engaged in clearing her boats, as if preparing for an emergency. We could see, too, that her ventilators had been washed away. The wind was almost dead against the course we were pursuing, and although the Powhatan breasted it with ease, it was very evident that it was too much for the monitor. At 8:05 A. M. Capt. Beaumont signaled to the Manhattan the question: "Are you leaking?" Lieut. Commander Yates signaled in reply: "We are leaking under turret chamber, but pumps are going and clear her nearly as fast as she makes." After observing the labored movements of the Manhattan for some time further, Capt. Beaumont gradually put the Powhatan before the wind, to ease the monitor, and at 9:20 changed the course to north, north-east. At 9:50 A. M. the commander of the monitor signaled: "Cannot go head to sea; bilges are not free." Powhatan signaled back: "Inform me when you can continue on passage without danger to yourself." The reply from the monitor was: "I understand; I will let you know as soon as I can." At 10:20 the Manhattan signaled, "There will be serious trouble if we go head to sea; we take in water." Powhatan inquired, "Where would you take in water most going head to sea?" The reply was, "Over and under turret-chamber." The Powhatan had by this time changed course to due north, off Chincoteague Bay. At 11 o'clock the Manhattan signaled, "Think it advisable to return to Breakwater." Powhatan responded, "We are bound there." About five minutes after the Manhattan signaled, "We have found a place where we can see daylight under turret." There was now no doubt about it that the monitor should be got out of the sea as soon as possible if we wished to save her. Nevertheless, at 12:45 P. M., Capt. Beaumont inquired, "If the wind moderates, and hauls to the westward, will you be in condition to proceed on our passage south?" Commander Yates replied, "The condition of our bilges is such as to make it impossible." At 2 P. M. we sighted Cape Henlopen, the weather being overcast and squally, with the wind still from the south-west. At 3:30 P. M. stopped to take a pilot on the Manhattan, and at 5:15 P. M. cast anchor just outside the Breakwater, within Capes May and Henlopen. We cast off the hawsers by which we towed the monitor, and sent men in boats to assist her in taking them aboard; but it was found impossible to take on one of them, which was buoyed and set adrift, to be taken up to-day. The monitor steamed slowly to a position inside the Breakwater and there anchored.

Immediately after we anchored Capt. Beaumont took a boat and went aboard the Manhattan to learn her condition. He found her leaking badly everywhere. Officers and men were all wet from head to foot, and their bedding, &c., was soaking. The water had flooded everything and was still pouring in. One of the supply-engines to the boiler was disabled, and the bilge-pumps were choked with chips and shavings left there by the workmen of Cramp & Son, the contractors who had repaired the vessel. All but one of her ventilators had been washed away, and one immense flood that poured into the turret had carried away the log-book. Some of the 450-pound shot in the turret had become loose, and rolled about, to the danger of crushing everything that came in their way, and it was found impossible to secure them. When it was found that the leakage was so bad, Commander Yates, just before the Powhatan changed her course before the wind, ordered the boats to be cleared, and distributed life-preservers, expecting to go down within twenty minutes. But the decision of Capt. Beaumont in changing his course, and thus easing the monitor, saved her. While the sea was breaking at its worst over the bows of the Manhattan, and against her turret, rushing in both under and over, Assistant Engineer John Lowe and a seaman, with great daring, ventured down with a cable, which they succeeded in adjusting around the base of the turret on the outside, to aid in keeping out the water. Meanwhile, blankets and clothing were packed on the interior of the base for the same purpose.

It is not at all likely that the Manhattan in her present condition will be ordered to Key West. If she should, a disaster will surely occur. She must return to Philadelphia for repairs, and will probably go out of commission for awhile. Curses both loud and deep are showered upon the Philadelphia contractors who so imperfectly did the work for which they were so well paid by Government; while great praise is accorded Commander Yates, his officers and men, for their gallant conduct. Commander Yates himself speaks in the highest terms of the behavior of all under him. The Manhattan has no breakwater, and the top of her turret is straight up and down, instead of being shaped like an inverted bell. If these defects were remedied, she would labor less in the sea and ship less water, so all authority agrees. But, at best, she is unfitted for rough seas, and brave men ought not to be sent to meet death in her like rats in a hole. The opinion is very generally expressed that monitors should be used exclusively for harbor defenses, or at the entrances to bays and rivers, and that they should be constructed where they could reach the points designed for their use, without venturing to sea. They are exceedingly uncomfortable, even if kept dry; but it seems impossible to keep them so, and the pervading dampness renders them very unhealthy. The Powhatan has had much experience in towing this class of vessels, and several of her officers have served upon them. Capt. Beaumont himself carried the Miantonomoh across the Atlantic and back. It is true he speaks in high terms of that vessel, but all the other officers concur that they would prefer to stay out of any monitor. Some of them, however, are much better than others, and where the work of their construction and repair is faithfully and skillfully done, life in them is endurable. But the Manhattan seems to be the worst of her class, and has always borne a reputation for ill-luck.

Soon after we came to anchor last night, the Pinta, Commander H. Gowinge, came alongside, and inquired of Capt. Beaumont as to the advisability of putting to sea at once for Key West. The Captain's advice was adverse to the venture, and the Pinta steamed back behind the Breakwater, to wait until this morning.

THE MANHATTAN TO BE RESURVEYED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Dec. 1.—The Powhatan and Manhattan arrived here about 10 o'clock to-day. The latter is still leaking badly in the steerage, and on the passage up the river took hogsheads of water in under the turret. Capt. Lee Davis arrived on a tug soon after we anchored, with orders from the Secretary of the Navy for a full resurvey of the monitor. It will probably take several days to repair her. The Powhatan will receive further orders to-night or to-morrow. A snow-storm has been in progress here all day.

NO TRACE OF THE MISSING STEAM-SHIP PICTOU.

QUEBEC, Dec. 1.—The steam-ship Alhambra, sent in search of the steam-ship Pictou, has returned to Pictou without finding any trace of the missing vessel. She visited Magdalen Island, Bird Rock, St. Paul, and Cape North.

COLOMBIA.

PRESIDENT NEIRA, OF GRANADA, ATTEMPTS A COUP D'ETAT—HIS FLIGHT—A FINANCIAL PANIC.

PANAMA, Granada, Nov. 22.—The revolutionary storm in Panama seems for the present to have blown over, and peace is established in this city and State. After the defeat of the rebels by the Government forces in the interior of the State, Gen. Corsoso took refuge on board the United States steamer Benicia, at anchor in the harbor, and finally took his departure for Central America. So far, President Neira seemed to have everything his own way; but the Constitutional Assembly, which he had called together, turned out to be not altogether obedient to his wishes. He, however, signed the new Constitution of the State, the chief reform in which consisted in having reduced the Presidential term from four years to two. But in other matters, such as continuing himself in office, they were beginning to show an opinion differing from his own. He determined on a *coup d'etat* to upset the whole affair, and begin *de novo*. For this purpose he went in the night to the barracks with a small guard, and persuaded the militia to obey his orders. His first measure was to order sentries to be placed at the room doors of the officers who were asleep, to prevent them from coming out. Gen. Neira then had the battalion drawn up and prepared for any emergency. Col. Espinosa, the commander of the troops, upon awaking and finding a sentry at his door by order of Gen. Neira, at once comprehended the situation, asked to see the officer on duty, whom, on repeating that he acted by order of Gen. Neira, Col. Espinosa fired at and wounded. Some shots were fired by the soldiers, wounding the Colonel, but he being backed by other officers, the men gave in, and President Neira took to flight. On this the assembly met on the 14th, and named Don Gregorio Miro as President, who, as such, took the oath of office on the 16th. A general amnesty has been declared for all political offenders, and the city seems to be again settling down into something like tranquillity.

FAILURE OF A BANKING-HOUSE AT ASPINWALL.

A sort of financial panic has been created on the Isthmus by the failure of the banking-house of Messrs. Field, Penso & Co., of Aspinwall, their drafts having been dishonored in London and New-York. The *Star and Herald*, suggested the necessity of the bank giving to the public an official explanation, but they have not done so, and in the meantime the house has suspended.

THE MONTIJO BOUGHT BY COSTA RICO.

The steamer Montijo, carrying the American flag, and owned by Messrs. Shruber & Bro., which has been for the last six years past doing the coasting trade, and has taken a prominent share in every late revolution, has been disposed of to the Costa Rica Government for a fair remuneration. The sale of this vessel, taken in connection with the latest warlike news from that Republic, leaves little doubt that she will be employed there as here in carrying troops, &c., to aid in the work about to be undertaken from the side of Costa Rica to regenerate Central America.

The steam-ship Alemania, which broke down on leaving Aspinwall on the 5th ult., still remains in harbor.

On the 19th November the Assembly appointed the five Designados to administer the Government in case of absence of the President.

No troops have yet been sent here by the General Government to look after the security of the transit, which, in the absence of the United States steamer Wyoming, is in danger.

Count Antonio Greppi, as Consul for Italy, has arrived in Panama, to which city he has been appointed.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

PALACIOS' INVASION OF GUATEMALA A FAILURE—COSTA-RICAN INVASION OF NICARAGUA.

PANAMA, Nov. 22.—The Republic of Guatemala continues in peace, and is rejoicing over the complete failure of the invasion of Palacios and his filibusters in the steamer General Sherman. That chief, before dismissing his men, with $2 apiece, made them a speech, regretting that the forces brought against him by Guatemala and Salvador made him abandon, with tears, any further attempt to restore Central America to the arms of the Church and the Conservative party. He then bade them an affectionate farewell, told them to avoid Gen. Solares as they would the evil one and save themselves as best they could. After this Señor Palacios made his appearance in Panama, and challenged the editor of the *Star and Herald* to show a reason why he called him a filibuster.

INVASION OF NICARAGUA.

The *Official Gazette* and other papers give an account of "a new invasion" from the side of Costa Rica, the details of which are as follows: On the 2d inst. a schooner called the Tigre arrived from Honduras with a Don Paulino Salamanca, who had her taken into an inlet and there landed 200 rifles, with the corresponding ammunition. It was known that this schooner, on the 25th of the previous month, had set out from Punta Arenas, having on board several well-known Costa Ricans, among them Raphael Obregon, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Costa Rica, and some twenty adventurers, and that one of them, called Tinoco, had received from the Customs authorities $20,000. This party has been joined by bad characters from Leon and Chinandega. The Government has taken the alarm, and sent Gen. Espinoza with a force to the western departments, bordering on the scene of the disembarkation alluded to. It is further stated that Col. Tinoco is the chief of the suspicious party, and that he had come in an armed vessel from Costa Rica. The Government of the latter country gets the credit for this attempt.

SOUTH AMERICA.

THE MONEY CRISIS IN PERU—DIFFICULTY BETWEEN CHILI AND THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

PANAMA, Nov. 22.—Financial affairs in Peru, up to the 14th inst., were still in an excited state. A serious misunderstanding has arisen between the Government and the house of Dreyfus Brothers, who, by virtue of contracts made with the former Government, are the financial agents of the country. A demand has been made on this firm by Government, which has been resisted by the house on the ground that it was not legal. The Government hence ordered the granting of licenses to load guano to be suspended, and directed preliminary proceedings to be taken to compel Dreyfus, Brothers & Co. to show cause why the decree should not be obeyed.

CHILI.

The boundary dispute between the Argentine Republic and Chili continues. The latter, in proposing to erect a light-house at the eastern extremity of the Straits of Magellan, is met by a protest from the Argentine Minister.

UNITED STATES NAVAL VESSELS.

The United States corvette Omaha sailed on the 28th ult. for Juan Fernandez, en route for Coquimbo and Caldera.

FOUR PERSONS BURNED TO DEATH.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 1.—It now appears that four persons were burned to death by the fire at Warrensburg, Mo., on Saturday night. Their names are M. C. Mulvehill, proprietor of the Meigs Hotel, in which the fire originated; J. W. Poland, an artist of Kansas City; J. L. Prouty, of Clintonville, Mo., and Louis Roister, of Sedalia, Mo. Several other persons were badly burned, and a number saved their lives only by jumping from the second and third story windows of the hotel. The fire originated by the explosion of a coal-oil lamp in the hotel.

ATTEMPTS TO ESCAPE FROM THE MASSACHUSETTS STATE PRISON.

BOSTON, Dec. 1.—The State Prison at Charlestown has recently been the scene of considerable excitement. On Saturday last James Davis, a five-years' convict, was discovered making preparations to escape. To-day Wm. Patterson, who some time ago made a murderous assault on Officer Shaw, attacked two officers of the prison at his cell door, using stones and a heavy padlock, of which he had obtained possession. Both officers were seriously injured.

RAILROAD LITIGATION IN NEW-ENGLAND.

BOSTON, Dec. 1.—The Vermont and Canada Railroad Corporation has taken steps toward the recovery of the back moneys due them on account of the lease of their road to the Central Vermont Railroad Company. Their action is brought on a contract to recover $150,000, and is instituted against J. Gregory Smith and others, one of the results of which is the attachment of the property of the Central Vermont Company, now in the hands of the several railroad corporations composing the Through Line.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

AN INCREASE DURING THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER OF NINE MILLIONS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The following is a recapitulation of the public debt statement:

Debt Bearing Interest in Coin.	
Bonds at six per cent	$1,218,840,150 00
Bonds at five per cent	497,801,400 00
Principal	$1,716,641,550 00
Interest	37,752,373 21
Debt Bearing Interest in Lawful Money.	
Certificates of indebtedness at four per cent	$678,000 00
Navy Pension Fund at three per cent	14,000,000 00
Principal	$14,678,000 00
Interest	181,820 00
Debt on which Interest has Ceased since Maturity.	
Principal	$20,946,570 26
Interest	381,867 42
Debt Bearing No Interest.	
Old demand and legal-tender notes	$367,001,685 50
Certificates of deposit	20,150,000 00
Fractional currency	48,041,849 95
Coin certificates	30,220,600 00
Principal	$465,413,635 45
Unclaimed interest	22,664 84
Total Debt.	
Principal	$2,217,679,755 71
Interest	38,338,725 47
Total	$2,256,018,481 18
Cash in the Treasury.	
Coin	$83,709,987 44
Currency	1,296,440 28
Special deposit held for redemption of certificates of deposit, as provided by law	20,150,000 00
Total	$105,156,427 72
Debt Less Cash in the Treasury.	
Dec. 1, 1873	$2,150,862,053 46
Nov. 1, 1873	2,141,833,476 62
Increase of debt during past month	$9,028,576 84
Decrease of debt since March 1, 1873	6,518,647 07
Decrease of debt from March 1, 1869, to March 1, 1873	368,082,559 48
Bonds Issued to Pacific Railroad Companies, Interest Payable in Lawful Money.	
Principal outstanding	$64,623,512 00
Interest accrued and not yet paid	1,615,587 00
Interest paid by United States	20,447,986 00
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, &c.	4,545,453 00
Balance of interest paid by the United States	15,902,533 00

A MISAPPREHENSION CORRECTED.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is very extensively supposed that St. Luke's Hospital is a wealthy institution, possessing or commanding ample means for all its wants. This is very far from being the fact. From the last annual report of the managers, dated Oct. 18, 1873, it appears that they had to borrow some $35,000, not only for the purpose of making important and absolutely necessary additions, repairs, and improvements, but also to meet a deficit in the income for the current expenditures of the house. This last amounted to upward of $10,000, and from present appearances it is feared that at least an equal deficiency will occur in the receipts of the current year, seeing the former resources of the hospital, of various kinds, have, for some time past, been largely falling off. This may be explained in different ways, but is chiefly due to the erroneous opinion already mentioned. Why give to an institution (it is believed many argue) which has already enough? Meantime the applicants for gratuitous admission to the hospital are increasing, having never been more urgent and frequent than now. Notwithstanding its sixty-seven charity beds, supported by endowment or subscription, there are at present forty patients for whom no equivalent is received. The managers, in duty to the trust committed to them, would disabuse the public mind as to the sufficiency of their means for carrying on their work. They say "public mind," for St. Luke's is a public benefit, as one proof of which it is stated in the report that during the past year sixty cases of accident were brought in by officers of the Police—the hospital at the same time receiving nothing from the City or State. Although it is sustained almost exclusively by members of the Episcopal Church, beneficiaries of all denominations are admitted on precisely equal terms, not one-half of those now occupying beds being Episcopalians. The circulation of these statements, it is trusted, will not be vain, and that hospital charities will be reckoned among the last that should be curtailed by the times. Contributions of any amount may be sent to the Treasurer, Adam Norrie, No. 90 Broadway, or to the undersigned.

By order of the Board of Managers,

W. A. MUHLENBERG,
Pastor and Superintendent.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL, Fifty-fourth street, corner Fifth avenue.

TRAINING-SCHOOL.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

One of the most vital questions arising from the unusual monetary stringency of the times is the almost entire cessation of that portion of manufacturing work performed by women. While men thrown out of employment in one direction can generally find it in another, women who sew for a living are almost exclusively restricted to that branch of industry, and when that fails they find themselves facing absolute want without a single avenue open for their maintenance. In the natural course of events attendant upon the workings of this institution, we are closely cognizant of the daily lives of working women, and to-day we see thousands of them unemployed, and consequently exposed to the terrors of penury and starvation. To meet this emergency in a measure we are now extending one department which has been a marked feature of this school, namely, the procuring of work upon personal guarantee for its proper performance and safe return, and the giving of such work to those among our learners and other needy women whose capacity corresponds with its requirements, they taking it home individually where practicable, and in all cases receiving the full amount paid for it. In this way we have enabled the thousand women trained by us since last Spring to earn from fifty to seventy-five cents a day, after little preliminary instruction; and at the end of their term of practice we have placed them well. We desire to add to this department the manufacture of garments, to be sold at market prices, or, when necessary, given to the needy, and the money received to be divided equitably among the makers, after deducting the cost of material. We believe this would be a means of affording employment to a large number of industrious women now idle, and of saving them equally from the stigma of pauperism and its terrible alternative of crime and prostitution.

We earnestly invite the attention of those devising plans for mitigating the condition of working women to this department, and feel the confidence born of experience that a practical solution of the problem of relief is here afforded in a great degree. We would willingly co-operate with committees having these matters in charge. Respectfully,

C. L. HODGES, President,
WOMEN'S EDUCATIONAL AND INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY, No. 625 Broadway, Nov. 29, 1873.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Dec. 1—12:30 P. M.—Consols for the account, 92⅝. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 83½; 1867s, 97⅛. Erie Railway Shares, 38⅞.

2 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 39; do. Preferred, 59½; New-York Central, 78½. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 58f. 80c.

3:15 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 38⅞.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £297,000. Erie Railway Shares, 38⅝.

4 P. M.—United States Bonds, 97¼ for the issue of 1867. Erie Railway Shares, 38½; New-York Central, 78.

4:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 38⅝.

5 P. M.—Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 59f. 5c.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 1—12:30 P. M.—Cotton, to arrive, 1-16d. cheaper. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped December and January, at 8½d; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped December and January, at 8 11-16d.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet and steady; Middling Uplands, 8⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 9 d. Sales, 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped November, at 8⅜d.; do. do., shipped November and December, at 8 7-16d.; do. do., shipped December add January, at 8 7-16d.; do. do., shipped January and February, at 8½d. Sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped November and December, at 8⅝d.

2:15 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable January and February, at 8⅜d. Provisions—Beef, 91s. ₰ tierce for New Mess. Lard, 39s. 6d. ₰ cwt.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped January and February, at 8 9-16d.

4:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 5,700 bales were American. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable January, at 8 7-16d.

5 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Bacon, 46s. ₰ cwt. for new Cumberland Cut.

Evening.—Bacon, 42s. ₰ cwt. for new Short Rib Middles. Common Resin, 8s.@8s. 3d. ₰ cwt. Spirits Turpentine, 31s. 6d. ₰ cwt. Refined Petroleum, 13½d.@14½d. ₰ gallon.

LONDON, Dec. 1—Evening—Spirits Turpentine, 31s. 9d. ₰ cwt. Linseed-oil, £30@£30 5 ₰ ton.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—DEC. 1.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

1000	West. Union	67	400	Union Pacific	26½
400	do.......s3.	67	100	do.	26
800	do.	67½	800	do.	25⅞
600	do.......c.	67½	200	do.......c.	25⅞
10	do.	67½	500	do.	25¾
900	do.	67½	100	do.......s3.	25¾
200	do.......c.	67	100	do.	25⅞
1300	do.	67	300	do.	25¾
700	do.	66⅞	500	do.	25⅝
100	do.......s3.	66⅞	300	do.	25½
300	do.	66¾	400	do.......c.	25½
100	Pac. Mail	32⅜	400	do.	25⅜
400	N. Y. C. & Hud.	91¾	400	do.......c.	25¼
100	do.	91⅝	200	do.	25¼
1000	do.	91½	1300	do.	25⅜
800	do.	91⅝	200	do.......s3.	25⅜
800	do.	91¼	1500	Erie Railway	47
400	do.......c.	91¼	1000	do.......s30.	46¾
700	do.	91⅝	100	do.	46¾
300	do.	91½	200	do.	47
100	do.	91⅝	100	North-western	49
200	do.	91⅝	100	do.	48¼
200	do.......c.	91⅝	100	do.	48
1200	do.	91⅜	200	do.	47¾
600	do.	91¼	100	St. Paul	35¼
100	Lake Shore	72	200	do.	35
800	do.	72⅛	100	do.	34⅞
200	do.......c.	72⅛	100	do.......s3.	35½
100	do.......b4.	72⅛	100	do.	35
100	do.	72¼	100	do.	35⅛
100	do.	72⅜	100	do.	34¾
100	do.	72¼	100	Tol. & Wab.	47
800	do.	72⅛	100	do.	46¾
300	do.......s3.	72⅛	100	do.	46⅝
100	do.	72⅛	400	do.	46½
200	do.......s3.	72	200	do.	46¾
300	do.......c.	72	100	do.	46¾
800	do.	72	700	Ohio & Miss.	26½
600	do.......b3.	71⅞	200	do.	26⅝
300	do.......c.	71¾	100	do.......s3.	26¼
200	do.......s3.	71¾	100	do.	26⅛
400	do.	71¾	200	do.	26
300	do.	71⅝	100	C., C. & I. C.	24
100	do.......c.	71½	100	do.	23⅝
200	Rock Island	93⅝	100	do.	23½
300	do.	93¼	100	do.	23¼
100	do.......b3.	92¾	100	do.......c.	23
100	do.	92½	100	do.......s3.	23
115	do.	92	200	do.	23
500	B., H. & E.....b3.	1⅝			

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 A. M.

$500	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	115⅞	$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	116½
1,000	do.	116	3,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, New	114¼
1,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C., bet. call	116¼			

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$3,000	N.Y.St.7s,B.R.	103¾	500	Erie......b. c. s30.	46⅞
10,000	do......b. c.	104	400	do.	46½
1,000	Mo. 6s.	89	100	do.	46⅝
5,000	Chic.,B.&Q.8s	109	28	Clev.& P.R.G.b.c.	79¾
8,000	Cen. Pac. G.B.	93	100	Mich. Cen.b.c.s3.	78⅛
10,000	Un. Pac. 1st.	79¾	100	do. at 15 ds.	78
1,000	Un.Pac.7s,L.G.	70½	40	N. J. Central.b. c.	95½
10,000	do.	71	10	do.	95¾
1,000	U.Pac 10s,Inc.	65⅛	20	D.,L.&W.b.c.b60.	97
5,000	do.	65⅜	200	N.Y.C.& H.b.c.b3.	91¼
6,000	do.	67	300	do.	91⅛
5,000	Del., L. & W. Con. ex int.	94½	100	do.......c.	91
			100	do.	91
2,000	Tol.&Wab.1st, St. Louis Div.	82	200	do.	90⅞
			100	do.	90¾
1,000	Great West.2d.	78¼	100	do.	91
3,000	C.,R.I.&Pac.7s.	103	500	do.	91½
2,000	Tol.&W.C.Con.	71½	800	do.	91¼
8,000	Ohio&Miss 2d.	71½	200	do.......s3.	91⅛
3,000	M.&St.P.8s1st.	101½	300	do.	91¼
4,000	Alt.&T.H. 1st.	99½	500	Union Pac...b. c.	25¼
2,000	Cen. P. St. Aid Bds......b. c.	100	900	do.	25⅛
			600	do.	25
50	Am. Exc. Bank	103	500	do.	24⅞
20	Park Bank	119¾	200	do.......b3.	25
100	Con. Coal.....b. c.	47	800	do.	25
600	West. Un. Tel.b.c.	66¾	1100	do.	25⅛
200	do.......c.	66⅞	200	do.......c.	25¼
200	do.......c.	66¾	2500	do.	25⅜
1200	do.	66⅝	1100	do.	25⅜
1500	do.	66½	300	do.	25⅜
1100	do.	66⅝	100	do.......b3.	25⅜
100	do.......c.	66¼	300	do.	25⅜
1200	do.	66¼	300	do.	25½
17	do.	66¾	300	do.	25⅝
400	do.	66⅛	100	do.......b3.	25⅝
1200	do.	66¼	500	do.	25½
100	do.......c.	66¼	100	do.	25⅜
500	do.	66⅝	400	do.	25¼
4200	do.	66½	100	do.......b3.	25¼
200	do.......c.	66½	500	do.	25¼
300	do.......c.	66⅜	100	Chic. & N. W.b.c.	47
900	do.	66⅜	100	do.	47¼
2500	do.	66½	100	do.......b5.	47½
700	do.	66⅝	100	do.	47
400	do.	66¾	200	do.	47½
600	do.	66⅞	100	do.	47⅝
10	Amer. Express	59	100	Chic. & R. I...b. c.	92
5	Adams Ex.......s3.	85½	50	do.	92⅝
20	U. S. Express.b.c.	62	100	do.	93¼
100	Pacific Mail..b. c.	32¼	100	do.......b3.	93⅝
100	do.......s3.	32⅛	300	do.	93⅜
100	do.	32⅜	100	do.	93¼
100	do.	32	400	do.	93⅞
200	do.	31⅞	100	Alt. & Terre H.Pf.	25
100	do.	32	300	Miss., K. & T. b. c.	4
50	do.......s3.	32¼	100	Pac. of Mo.. b. c.	31¾
100	do.......s3.	31⅞	100	Mil. & St. P...b. c.	34¼
100	do......s10.	31⅞	100	do.	34⅜
100	do.	31⅞	100	do.	34⅝
100	do.......c.	31⅞	100	do.	34⅞
100	do.......c.	32	100	do.......b3.	34⅝
100	do.	32⅛	1000	do.	34¾
100	do......b10.	32¼	100	do.......b3.	34½
100	do.......s3.	32⅛	300	do.	34¾
200	do.	32¼	300	do.	34⅞
100	do.......b3.	32⅜	100	do.......c.	34¾
600	do.	32½	100	do.	34⅝
20	Panama	88	100	H. & St. Jo.. b. c.	23¾
300	do.....b. c.	89	300	Mil.& St.P.Pf.b.c.	58¼
100	do.	89½	50	do.	58¼
15	do.	89¾	100	do.......b3.	58⅛
100	L. S. & M.So..b. c.	71⅝	200	Tol. & Wab.b.c.c.	45⅞
700	do.	71⅜	100	do.	46
600	do.	71⅝	100	do......b30.	47
300	do.	71¼	300	do.	46¼
400	do.	71⅛	100	do.	46⅜
600	do.	71	100	do.	46⅝
300	do.......s3.	71	200	do.	46¼
200	do.	70⅞	200	do.	36⅛
1500			100	do.	46¼
200	do.......c.	71	100	Ohio & Miss..b. c.	26
200	do.	71⅛	100	do.......b3.	26
400	do.	71¼	200	do.	25⅞
100	do.	71⅜	200	do.	26
100	do.......c.	71⅜	100	do.	26⅛
100	do.	71¼	600	do.	26⅛
200	do.	71⅜	100	do.	26
500	do.	71⅝	100	C., C. & I. C..b. c.	23
200	do.	71¾	100	do.	22⅞
200	do.......c.	71½	100	do.	23
100	do.......c.	71½	100	do.	23⅛
200	do.	71⅝	400	do.......c.	23¼
100	do.	71½	100	do.......b10.	23⅜
200	do.......b3.	71½	100	do.	23¼
200	do.......s3.	71⅜	100	Atlan. & Pac.b. c.	13¾
300	do.	71⅝	700	do.	14
1600	do.	71¼	300	St. L., K.C.&N.Pf.	31
100	do.	71⅛	5	Ill. Cent......b. c.	100

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12¼ AND 2¼ P. M.

$2,000	U.S.5-20C.'65.	111½	$10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new.b. c.	115⅝
13,000	do. 2¼.	111½	2,000	U.S.5-20 C.,'67.	115¼
10,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '65, new.b.c.	110¾	5,000	U. S. 10-40 C..	108½
6,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new.	114¾	3,500	do......b. c.	108¾
500	do..small.	114	500	do. 2¼.	108¾
5,000	do.	115	10,000	U. S. C.6s.2¼.	108½

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

100	Western Union	67	100	North-western.c.	47⅜
300	do.	66⅞	100	do.	47⅜
100	do.......c.	66⅞	100	do.......c.	47½
600	do.	66¾	100	do.	47⅜
500	do.	66⅝	200	do.......c.	47¼
700	do.	66½	100	do.	47⅛
100	do.......c.	66½	200	Rock Island	92⅞
100	do.	66⅝	200	do.	92⅝
1700	do.	66¾	100	St. Paul	34½
300	do.	66⅝	100	do.	34⅝
100	do.......b3.	66¾	100	do.	34⅜
300	do.	66½	100	do.	34⅜
100	do.......c.	66⅜	300	do.	34½
500	do.	66½	300	do.	34½
500	do.......c.	66⅜	200	do.......c.	54⅛
1000	do.	66⅜	100	Con. Coal	47
900	do.	66¼	200	N. Y. C. & H.	91¼
200	do.	66⅜	500	do.	91⅛
400	Atlantic & Pac. P.	14	100	do.......c.	91⅛
100	do.......c.	14	200	Tol. & Wab.	46½
100	Lake Shore......c.	71⅜	100	do.......c.	46¼
930	do.	71⅛	100	do.	46¼
200	do.......c.	71	100	do.	46⅜
200	do.......c.	71⅛	200	do.	46¼
100	do......b3.	71⅛	44	N. Y., N. H. & H...	124¾
100	Un. Pac......b3.	25⅜	100	Ohio & Miss.	25⅞
100	do.	25½	100	do.	25¾
500	do.......s3.	25⅜	200	do.	25⅞
200	do.......s3.	25¼	400	C., C. & I. C.	23⅜
900	do.	25¼	100	do.......c.	23
900	do.......s3.	25⅛	100	do.	23¼
2300	do.	25⅛	100	do.......b3.	23¼
100	do.......c.	25⅛	300	do.	23⅜
200	do.......s3.	25			

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000	N. Y. State B. L., reg.	104	1200	U. Pacific...b. c.	25⅛
			300	do.	25¼
1,000	Erie 3d.	96	800	do.	25⅜
12,000	U. P. 7s, L. G.	71	600	do.	25½
1,000	do.	71¼	400	do.......b3.	25½
5,000	U.P.10's,In.b.c	67	300	do.	25⅜
5,000	Tol.&Wab.1st, St. L. div.	81½	100	do.......s3.	25⅜
			200	C. & N. W.b.c.s3.	47½
1,000	O.&M.Con.S.F.	83¼	50	do.	47½
2,000	M. & S. P. 8's, 1st.	102	400	do.	47¾
			100	do.	48
20,000	Canada South. 1st......b. c.	60	100	C. & N. W. Pf.	70
			200	do.......b. c.	69½
15	Del. & H. Can. Co.	109½	50	do.	70
100	Con. C. of Md..b.c.	48	100	C. & R. I......b. c.	92⅞
500	W. U. Tel....b. c.	66⅜	100	Mil. & St. P..b. c.	34¼
500	do.	66½	200	do.	34½
600	do.	66⅝	100	do.	34¾
200	do.	66¾	100	do.	35
300	do.	66⅞	100	M. & St. P. Pf.b.c.	58½
800	do.	66¾	40	do.	59
200	do.	66⅝	100	Tol., W. & W.b. c.	46⅜
1400	Erie R......b. c.	46¼	100	do.	46⅝
100	P. M. S. S. Co.b.c.	32	100	do.	46¾
100	do.......c.	32¼	100	do.	46⅞
35	American Ex.	59¼	100	do.	46⅝
35	U. S. Express.b.c.	62	27	Del., Lack. & W..	95¾
300	N.Y.C. & H.R.b.c.	91⅛	350	do.	95⅞
300	do......b3.	91¼	400	do.....b. c.	96
36	Harlem......b. c.	116	200	At. & Pac. Pf.b. c.	13¾
200	C. & Pitts. Gd.b.c.	80¼	100	do.	13½
25	N. J. Cent...b. c.	96	100	Ohio & Miss...s3.	25¾
100	L. S. & M. So.b. c.	71¼	100	do..b. c.b3.	25⅞
100	do.......c.	71⅛	100	do......b3.	26
100	do.	71⅜	200	O. & M. Pf...b. c.	57
200	do.......c.	71⅝	100	St. Louis & I. M..	52
100	do.	71½	100	H. & St. J....b. c.	23½
100	do.	71⅜	100	H. & St. J. Pf.	34
200	do.	71½	200	C., C. & I. C..b. c.	23¼

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

600	Western Union...	66¾	900	Union Pacific.b3.	25½
15	do.	67	600	do.......s3.	25½
1300	do.	66⅞	600	do.	25⅝
100	do......b3.	66⅞	700	do.......s3.	25⅝
200	do.	67	500	do......b3.	25¾
800	do.	67⅛	300	do.	25¾
700	no.	67¼	700	do.......s3.	25¾
200	do.	67⅜	700	do.	25⅞
1200	do.	67¼	2900	do.	26
500	do.	67⅛	100	do......b3.	26
600	do.	67¼	500	do.......s3.	26
300	do.	67⅜	200	do.	26⅛
1600	do.	67½	100	Rock Island	93¼
700	do.	67⅝	100	do.	93⅜
200	Pacific Mail	32¼	100	do......b3.	93½
200	do......b3.	32½	300	do.	93½
100	do.	32½	100	do......b3.	93¾
300	N. Y. C. & Hud...	91¼	100	St. Paul	35
200	do.	91½	100	do.	35⅛
50	do.	91¾	100	do.	35¼
400	do.	91⅜	50	do.	35
200	do.	91½	500	do.	35⅜
100	Harlem	115	100	do.	35¼
200	Lake Shore	71⅜	100	St. Paul Pf.	59½
100	do.	71½	50	New-Jersey Cent.	95½
400	do.	71⅝	300	Toledo & Wabash.	46⅝
200	do......b3.	71¾	100	do.	46¾
600	do.	71¾	200	do.	46⅞
200	do.......s3.	71¾	200	do.	47
200	do.	71⅝	200	Del., Lack. & W..	97
200	do.	71¾	900	do......b3.	97¼
100	do.	72	14	N. Y., N. H. & H..	124¾
100	Erie Railway	46¼	200	Ohio & Miss.	26⅛
800	do.	46⅜	200	do.	26⅜
100	do.	46¼	100	C., C. & I. C.	23⅝
100	North-western	48⅛	20	do.	23¾
200	do.	48	100	do......b3.	23½
100	do.	48¼	300	do.	23½
100	do.	48½	200	do.	23⅝
100	North-western Pf.	69½	1200	do.	23⅝
300	do......s15.	69½	200	do.	23¾

MONDAY, Dec. 1—P. M.

The threatened troubles with Spain and Cuba, growing out of the capture and outrages upon the crew and passengers of the Virginius, caused the Expenditures of the Navy and other Departments of the Government in November to transcend the income of the Treasury by the considerable sum of $9,028,000. And this in turn led to an increase in the Greenback Notes, over the previous monthly statement, of $6,000,000.

The other changes in the Treasury schedule of Dec. 1, telegraphed this Afternoon, are noted below.

The Schedule of Nov. 1 left the net *decrease* in the Public Debt since the beginning of the current Fiscal Year, $4,985,000. The present Schedule places the difference on the other side of the account, and leaves the principal of the Public Debt as *increased* since July 1, $4,043,000. The increase in these five months is $11,000,000 in Greenbacks and nearly $4,000,000 in Fractional Currency, while the Funded Gold-bearing Stocks (including United States 5-20s of 1862, called in and not presented or marked off,) show a net decrease of $9,000,000. The other liabilities decrease $2,000,000.

We compare the figures of the present Schedule with the condition of the Public Debt a month ago:

PUBLIC DEBT OF UNITED STATES, DEC. 1, 1873.

	Nov. 1, 1873.	Dec. 1, 1873.
Five ₰ cent. Stocks	$489,272,300	$497,801,400
Six ₰ cent. Stocks	1,234,098,050	1,213,840,150
Total Funded	$1,723,370,350	$1,716,641,550
Yearly Gold Interest	98,508,498	96,020,479
Treasury Circulation, Cash on Hand, &c.		
Greenbacks	$361,031,948	$367,001,685
Four ₰ cents	678,000	678,000
Past Due Debt	14,226,290	20,946,570
Accrued Interest	39,706,595	38,338,725
Navy Pension Fund	14,000,000	14,000,000
Fractional Currency	47,876,150	48,041,350
Gold Notes	27,569,880	30,220,600
Total	$505,088,863	$519,226,930
Less Gold balances	82,313,581	83,709,987
Total	$422,775,282	$435,516,943
Less Currency balances	4,312,156	1,296,440
Net Circulation, &c.	$418,463,126	$434,230,503
Total Debt	$2,141,833,476	$2,150,862,053

The Gold in the Treasury, after providing for the Gold Notes outstanding, is as follows, compared with last month:

	Nov. 1, 1873.	Dec. 1, 1873.
Gold balances	$82,313,581	$83,709,987
Gold circulation	27,569,880	30,220,600
Surplus on hand	$54,743,701	$53,489,387

The sales of Gold to-day were mostly at 108⅞ @109@108⅞, closing ¼ ₰ cent. lower than on Saturday. The Spanish trouble was further discussed on the street, and there was also some talk as to the probable Currency recommendations of the President and Secretary of the Treasury, which were not made public at the close of 'Change hours.

The demand for Bills on London improved in the forenoon, and the rates advanced to 98½ ₰ cent. (or 1½ ₰ cent. discount in Gold) for 60 days, and 99½ for Sight Bills—or, by the old conventional reckoning, 108@109 ₰ cent. respectively.

Money was in demand among the Stock Brokers, and a small bonus was paid over 7 ₰ cent. to carry over Stocks until to-morrow. There has, no doubt, been a considerable transfer of the speculative Stocks to new hands on the rapid rise of last week. The Stock Exchange showed weakness through the forenoon on nearly all the Railroads and Western Telegraph and Pacific Mail, and there was some eagerness to sell for Cash at a decline of 1@1½ ₰ cent. This was partially recovered late in the day on rumors from Washington, which, as the Almanac would say, "about this time" are likely to be both numerous and contradictory, and many of them as a basis of speculation very unreliable. The present rumors referred to "inflation" by Congress. The Public Funds were in demand in sympathy with the London quotations and the rise in Exchange, and the Railroad Bonds were in fair request in a retail way, both the Pacific Mortgages firm, and the Union Pacific Incomes and Land Grants higher.

Closing Quotations—Dec. 1.

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States New 5s	109½	109½
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	111¼	111¼
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	114⅞	115¼
American Gold	109⅛	108⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	107½	108
N. Y. Central and Hudson	91¾	91½
Chicago and Rock Island	93¾	93⅝
Pacific Mail	32¼	32½
St. Paul Common	35	36
Ohio and Mississippi	26¾	26⅝
Western Union	67⅛	67⅝
Erie	47	46¼
Union Pacific	25⅝	26⅛
Lake Shore	72⅛	71⅞
Toledo and Wabash	46⅝	47⅛
Harlem	115	115
North-west	48¼	48½
North-west Preferred	69	69½
C., C. & Indiana Central	23½	24
Adams Express	85	85½
U. S. Express	61½	62
Wells-Fargo Express	64½	64½
American Express	60	59¾
Delaware & Lackawanna	95⅝	97
Central New-Jersey	95¼	95½
Panama	88½	89
St. Paul Preferred	59	59½
Atlantic and Pacific	14½	14

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1873.

Gold receipts	$350,138 60
Gold payments	292,595 79
Gold balance	49,256,129 71
Currency receipts	652,041 35
Currency payments	689,432 41
Currency balance	13,209,442 85
Customs	287,000 00

The Registered Public Funds of the United States which pay the Half-Yearly Dividend on the First of January are selling to-day Ex Dividend, the transfers being closed thirty days in advance at Washington. The 6 ₰ cent. Currency Bonds loaned to the Pacific Roads are all registered, and the transfers on these Bonds are also closed for the January Dividend. The following are the prices for the various Public Funds this Afternoon:

6 ₰ ct. reg, '81	x111¼	5-20 coup., n. i., '65	115
6 ₰ ct. coup., '81	116½	5-20 reg., '67	x111
5-20 reg., '62	109¾	5-20 coup., '67	115¼
5-20 coup., '62	110	5-20 reg., '68	x111
Called bonds, '62	108¾	5-20 coup., '68	115
5-20 reg., '64	109½	10-40 reg.	108¼
5-20 coup., '64	110½	10-40 coup.	108¾
5-20 reg., '65	109½	5s coup., '81	109¼
5-20 coup., '65	111½	6s Currency	x108½
5-20 reg., n. i., '65	x110¾		

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board to-day for the Railroad Mortgages:

N. Y. C. 6s, '83	89	T.& W. 1st, St.L.Div.	81½
N. Y. C. 6s, '87	89½	Tol. & W. 2d	85
N. Y. C. 6s, R. E.	81½	Tol. & W. Eq. Bds.	70
N. Y. C, 6s, Sub.	81½	Tol. & W. C. C.	71½
Erie 1st Ext.	99	Gt. West. 2d, '93	99
Erie 2d 7s, '79	96	Ill. & S. Iowa. 1st	85
Erie 3d 7s, '83	96	Gal. & Chi. Ext.	99
Erie 4th 7s, '80	92½	Gal. & Chi. 2d	95
Erie 5th 7s, '88.....x.	89	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	102
Long Dock Bonds.x.	88⅝	Mor. & Es. 1st	102
Hud.R.7s,S.F.2d.'85	105	Mor. & Es. 2d	97¼
Har. C. M. & S. F. 6s	98	N. J. Cen. 1st, New	100
Alb. & Susq.1st Bds.	98	N. J. Cen. 2d	88
Alb. & Sus. 2d Bds.	90½	N. J. So. 1st 7s	40½
Mich C. Con.,7s,1902	90	P., F. W. & Chi. 1st	102½
Mich. C. 1st 8s, '82	107	P., F. W. & Ch. 2d	98
C.,B.&Q. 8 ₰ ct. 1st	108½	P., F. W. & Ch. 3d	85½
M. So. 7 ₰ ct. 2d	92	C. & P. Con. S. F.	90
M. S. & N.I.S.F.7₰c.	98	C. & P. 3d	95½
Clev. & Tol. S. F.	100¼	C. & P. 4th	85½
Clev. & Tol.New Bs.	90	Chi. & Alt. S. F.	95½
C., P. & A. new bds.	90	Chi. & Alt. 1st	101
Det., M. & T. Bds.	95	Chi. & Alt. Inc.	90½
Buff. & Erie new bs.	90	Ohio & Miss. C. S. F.	89
Lake Shore Div. Bs.	88	Ohio & Miss. Con.	87⅛
L. S. Con. Coup.Bds.	90	Ohio & Miss. 2d Con.	70½
Pac. 7s, Gd. by Mo.	95	St. L. & I. Mt. 1st	91
Cen. Pac. G. Bds.	93	St. L. & I. M., 2d	70
Un. Pac. 1st Bds.	79½	M. & St.P. 1st 8s,P.D.	101½
Un. Pac. L. G. 7s	71¼	M. & St. P. 7s,G.R.D.	77½
Un. Pac. Inc. 10s	67	M.&S.P.1st,M.L.C.D.	86
Ill. Cen. 7. ₰ ct., '75	100¾	M.&S.P.1st,I.& M.D.	74
Alt. &. T. H. 1st	98	Mil.& St.P.1st,C.&M.	74
Alt. & T. H. 2d, Pf.	85	M. & St. P. 2d	74
Alt. & T. H. 2d, Inc.	70	Chi. & Mil. 1st	91½
C. & N. W. S. F.	95	Jcl. & Chi. 1st	102
C. & N. W. Ex. Bds.	80	C., C. & I. 2d	55
C. & N. W. 1st	85	T., P. & W. E. D.	55
Iowa M. 1st 8s	85	T., P. & W. W. D.	55
Han. & St. J. 8s, C..	76	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	97
Del., L. & W. 1st	101	B., H. & E. 1st	26
Del., L. & W. 2d	97	B., H. & E. Guar.	30
D., L. & W. 7s, conv.	95	Cedar Falls & M. 1st	71
Tol. & W. 1st, Ex.	91½		

PHILADELPHIA STOCK QUOTATIONS—DEC. 1.
Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	*95	..
City 6s, New	*99	..
Camden and Amboy	115	115½
Pennsylvania Central	88	88½
Reading	107	107½
Lehigh Valley	57¼	57½
Catawissa Preferred	40½	41
Philadelphia and Erie	17¾	18
Lehigh Navigation	26¼	26½
Lehigh Gold Loan	87¾	88

* Ex int.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE BONDS,
COUPON OR REGISTERED, INTEREST 7 PER CENT
Guaranteed by the
EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY,
$1,000,000 CAPITAL.
For sale at the office of the Company
No. 76 Cedar-st., New-York.
JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Dec. 1, 1873.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	21	Tallow, pks	307
Bees-wax, pks	2	Leather, sides	6,812
Copper, bbls	14	Stearine, pks	215
Cotton, bales	6,929	Grease, pks	81
Dried Fruit, pks	144	Oil-cake, pks	305
Eggs, bbls	1,200	Beef, pks	214
Beans, bbls	1,014	Pork, pks	497
Flour, bbls	18,140	Cut-meats, pks	1,650
Meal, bbls	200	Flax-seed, bags	33
Meal, bags	220	Lard, tcs	578
Wheat, bushels	63,900	Lard, kegs	200
Corn, bushels	10,400	Butter, pks	3,928
Oats, bushels	22,600	Cheese, pks	8,576
Malt, bushels	1,900	Rice, pks	235
Barley, bushels	450	Pea-nuts, bags	252
Grass-seed, bags	237	Wine, pks	676
Horns, No.	33,451	Starch, pks	1,244
Hops, bales	22	Brandy, pks	2
Hides, No.	11,625	Tobacco, hhds	233
Hides, bdls	38	Tobacco, pks	246
Molasses, bbls	2,470	Wool, bales	666
Resin, bbls	362	Whisky, bbls	953

The export clearances hence for European ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine street, were as follows:

By the bark B. B. Chapman, for Bristol—2,636 bags Oil-cake, 271 hhds. Tallow, 1,751 bbls. Flour, 100 bbls. Resin, 214 bbls. Tallow, 23 pks. Grease, 19 tcs. Stearine.

By the Bark Frugoni E. Devote, for Cork—28,181 bushels Corn.

By the Bark San Giovanni, for Queenstown—46,950 bushels Wheat.

By the Bark Jason, for Queenstown—18,200 bushels Wheat.

By the bark J. Loring, for Dunkirk—3,021 bbls. Crude Petroleum.

By the Bark Oliver Emery, for Hamburg—415 logs Walnut, 16,200 Staves, 750 tcs. Lard, 130 sticks Fustic, 44 sticks Wood, 233 logs Cedar.

By the bark Carpione, for Cork—26,744 bushels Wheat.

By the bark George Henry, for Cork—2,958 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the ship Britannia, for Antwerp—4,032 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

ASHES—Dull and wholly unsettled.

COAL—Has been in very limited request since our last, with Liverpool House Cannel quoted at $20; do. Gas, $14; Scotch, $10@$12; Anthracite, from yard, at $5 50@$6 50, ₰ ton.

COFFEE—A very good demand prevails for Rio and Santos at full previous prices, the market showing decided strength and buoyancy, on much lighter offerings. Sales have been reported of 3,700 bags Rio, by the Otto Graaf Von Stalberg, at 22½c.; 888 bags do., by the Adelaide Prendergast, at 23c., gold; 3,510 bags Santos, by the Viola, 3,300 bags do. by the Trafalgar, the latter in lots, on private terms. And at New-Orleans, 3,625 bags Rio, by the Clyde, at 22¾c. gold. The week's receipts of Rio and Santos here have been 2,300 bags; stock in first hands here this evening, 58,302 bags; at Baltimore, 40,052 bags; at Hampton Roads, 2,833 bags; at Charleston, 3,500 bags; at Savannah, 1,500 bags; at Mobile, 2,900 bags; at New-Orleans, 2,780 bags, and at Galveston, 6,000 bags. Other kinds quoted firm, but quiet. We now quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 20c.@20¼c.; fair, 21c.@21¼c.; good, 22¼c.@22½c.; prime, 23c.@23¼c., gold, ₰ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 20½c.@24½c., gold; Java, 28c.@31c.; Maracaibo, 24c.@25½c.; Laguayra, 22½c.@24½c.; San Domingo, 19c.@19½c.; Mexican, 22c.@23c., gold.

COTTON—Has been moderately dealt in for early delivery, but at a futher reduction. Sales, 2,432 bales, (of which 102 bales were to arrive,) including 500 bales to shippers, 1,913 bales to spinners, and 19 bales to speculators. A brisk business has been noted for forward delivery, but at ¼c.@⅜c. ₰ lb. lower rates, closing weak. Sales have been reported since our last of 29,200 bales, (of which 4,200 bales were on Saturday evening and 25,000 bales to-day,) with 2,900 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with December options closing at 15 3-16c.@15¼c.; January, 15 7-16c.@15 15-32c.; February, 15 25-32c.@15 13-16c.; March, 16⅛c.; April, 16⅜c.@16 7-16c. The receipts at this port to-day were 6,929 bales, including 2,463 bales from Norfolk, 1,691 bales from Charleston, 924 bales from New-Orleans, 13 bales from Baltimore, and 1,833 bales per railroad. The reported receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 36,819 bales, and thus far this week, 63,300 bales, against 43,366 bales last week, and since Sept. 1, 1,059,421 bales, against 1,189,092 bales same time last year. Consolidated (one day)—Exports to Great Britain, 5,969 bales; exports to the Continent, 6,039 bales. Stock—In New-York, 47,158 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 441,405 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
Good Ordinary	14⅜	14⅞	15⅛	15⅛
Strict Good Ordinary	15 1-16	15 3-16	15⅜	15⅜
Low Middling	15⅜	15½	15¾	15¾
Middling	15⅞	16	16¼	16¼
Good Middling	16⅞	17	17¼	17¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in fair demand and quoted a shade firmer, the low grades of stock attracting most attention, particularly shipping extras and the better qualities of Superfine and No. 2. The sales reported since our last have reached 15,800 bbls. of all grades, including very poor to very choice No. 2 at $4 25@$5 75, mainly at $5@$5 50; inferior to very fancy Superfine State and Western, $5 80@$6 60, chiefly at $6@$6 40; inferior to very good Extra State at $6 60@$7 15, mainly at $6 90@$7 10; very good to very fancy do. at $7 15@$8; poor to choice shipping Extra Western, $6 50@$7 10, mainly at $6 75@$7; poor to very choice shipping brands round-hoop Ohio at $6 75@$7 15 ₰ bbl. We quote:

No. 2 Flour	$4 25@$5 75
Sour Flour	3 75@ 6 50
Superfine State and Western	5 80@ 6 60
Extra State	6 60@ 8 00
Extra City	6 75@ 8 00
Extra Genesee	8 00@ 9 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	6 65@ 7 15
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 50@ 7 10
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 20@ 9 75
Extra Western, trade and family brands	7 15@ 9 75
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 65@11 25
Extra Minnesota, poor to superlative	7 00@11 50

Southern Flour has been in fair request and held with more firmness. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,700 bbls. in lots (part to arrive) at from $6 75@$8 for ordinary to choice shipping, and $8@$11 for ordinary to fancy trade and family Extras; $6@$6 60 for inferior stock, ₰ bbl....Oregon and California Flour very quiet and nominal as to price....Rye Flour has been actively sought after at from $4 25@$5 75 for very poor fine to to very choice Superfine; sales, 970 bbls., chiefly at $5 50@$5 75 for Superfine ₰ bbl....Corn-meal has been in more urgent demand, and quoted firmer at from $3 40@$4 for inferior to very choice Yellow Western, chiefly at from $3 75@$4 for very good to choice; $3 15@$3 65 for White do.: $3 50@$3 75 for Jersey; $3 60 for City, and $4 15@$4 25 for Brandywine. The reported sales since our last have been equal to 1,600 bbls., part to arrive....Bag-meal has been in fair request, and quoted at $1 35@$1 40 for Coarse, $1 40@$1 55 for Yellow, and $1 70@$1 75 for White, ₰ 100 lbs....Oat-meal at $6 25@$8 ₰ bbl....Buckwheat Flour in demand within the range of from $3 25@$3 50 for State, and $3 40@$3 75 for Pennsylvania, the latter for choice, ₰ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—There has been a moderately active movement reported in Spring Wheat, mainly for shipment, and prices have been quoted rather firmer. Holders have been less urgent in their offerings of prime stock at the ruling figures. Winter Wheat has been in less request, but held with firmness. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 127,000 bushels at $1 61½ for prime No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, afloat; $1 55@$1 56 for good to prime No. 2 do. do.; $1 50@$1 52 for fair to strictly choice No. 2 Chicago do.; $1 48@$1 50 for No. 3 Spring; $1 48@$1 53 for Iowa and Minnesota Spring, ungraded stock; $1 52@$1 55 for ordinary to fair Red Western; $1 58@$1 60 for Amber do., odd lots. For forward delivery, sales have been reported of 20,000 bushels No. 2 Spring, last half of December, at $1 55 for Milwaukee, and $1 50 for Chicago....Corn has been in limited demand, opening with higher prices claimed, but closing about as on Saturday. The export call has been very light. Sales have been reported since our last of only 55,000 bushels at 76c. for prime Mixed Western, afloat; 76c.@77c. for strictly prime to very choice do., in lots; 74c.@74½c. for prime do., in store; 76c.@77½c. for Yellow do....Rye has been offered very sparingly, and having been more urgently sought after, has advanced sharply, closing in favor of sellers. Sales have been reported since our last, of 17,500 bushels Western and State, (in good part to arrive,) within the range of $1@$1 15, closing at the latter rate on strictly prime samples, ₰ bushel....Barley has been in moderate request, and held with firmness....Barley-malt has been inactive at about former quotations....Oats have been fairly active, and quoted a shade higher, with sales reported of 105,000 bushels, at 55c.@57c. for Mixed Western, in store and afloat, chiefly at 56½c. for prime, afloat; 55c.@59c. for White do., in store and afloat, the latter an extreme rate for very choice; 55½c.@56c. for Mixed State; 56½c.@58c. for White do....Feed has been in more demand and buoyant as to price; quoted at from $18@$25 ₰ ton.

Grain in Store in New-York and Brooklyn Warehouses.

	1873. Dec. 1. Bushels.	1873. Nov. 24. Bushels.	1872. Nov. 26. Bushels.
Wheat	1,715,884	1,765,220	1,199,557
Corn	2,450,914	2,197,732	5,345,283
Oats	666,228	740,644	1,735,082
Barley	263,049	270,161	625,310
Rye	18	15,180	35,418
Peas	20,631	20,631	10,792
Malt	64,983	66,779	218,715
Grand total	5,181,707	5,096,347	9,170,419

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been generally dull, and more or less nominal as to price, with Calcutta Bags quoted at 11½c.; Bagging at 9½c.@10c.; Domestic Cloth, 11c.@11½c. Stock in first hands here, 5,300 bales bags and 11,000 bales Bagging; and at Boston, 1,900 bales Bags and 5,300 bales Bagging.

HEMP—Has been in limited request at about previous quotations. Messrs. Henry H. Crocker & Co. report the stock here of foreign as embracing 36,000 bales Manila, 30,000 bales Jute, and 73,000 bales Jute Butts, and at Boston, 12,000 bales Manila, 1,650 bales Jute, and 8,700 bales Jute Butts. We quote American at $120@$125 for Undressed and $190@$225 for Dressed, ₰ ton; Manila, 10c.@10¼c.; Sisal, 8c.@8¼c., gold; Jute, 3c.@5¼c., gold; Jute Butts, 1¾c.@1⅞c., currency, ₰ lb.; North River Flax, 16c.@19c.; Western, 14½c.@16c.; Canadian, 15c.@18c.

HAY AND STRAW—Have been offered with reserve and quoted firmer on a moderate trade, with prime shipping Bale Hay quoted at $1; retailing qualities at $1 20@$1 55, and Rye Straw at 65c.@80c.

HIDES—Have been firm, on reduced offerings, but quiet; sales, 600 San Antonio, 300 wet-salted Texas, and 600 City Slaughter, on private terms; the latter now quoted at 9¼c.@9½c.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—Have been quoted about as before, but have been generally in very slack demand.

MOLASSES—Quoted steady but quiet; 150 hhds. Cienfuegos sold at 25c. ₰ gallon. Cuba Clayed quoted nominal at 18c.@20c.; Muscovado Refining, 19c.@21c.; do. Grocery, 25c.@28c.; Porto Rico, 25c.@55c.; English Islands, 30c.@45c.; New-Orleans, 53c.@66c. for new.

Stock of Molasses in New-York Dec. 1.

	1872.	1873.
Clayed Cuba, hhds	518	....
Cuba Muscovado, hhds	524	1,883
English Islands, hhds	154	1,602
Porto Rico, hhds	2,867	2,820
New-Orleans, equal to hhds	....	116
Grand total, hhds	4,063	6,421

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been quoted rather firmer, with a moderate demand reported, mainly for the better qualities; sales 1,210 bbls. No. 2 at $2 85@$2 90, and 140 bbls. No. 1 at $3 17½ ₰ 280 lbs....Tar quiet at former figures....Spirits Turpentine has been in fair request at a shade higher prices; sales 155 bbls. merchantable at 40c.; 100 bbls. New-York pks. at 41c.; 50 bbls. do., selected, in shipping order, at 42c. ₰ gallon....The stock in yard includes 72,041 bbls. Resin, 1,763 bbls. Tar, and 5,463 bbls. Spirits Turpentine.

PETROLEUM—A moderate demand has been noted for Crude on the basis of 5⅛c., in bulk....Refined has been in more urgent request and quoted stronger in price, on the basis of 13¾c. for early delivery. Sales have been reported of 2,500 bbls., (late Saturday,) first half of January option, at 13½c. At Philadelphia, 15,000 bbls., December and January options, were sold at 13c....Refined, in cases, quoted at 18½c.@19½c....Of Naphtha, 2,500 bbls. City were reported sold at 8c., showing decline in this instance.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quiet, but steady, for early delivery, with sales reported of 30 bbls. two-year-old Western Mess at $14; 40 bbls. City Mess at $16; 200 bbls. Prime Mess at $14 75@$15; 100 bbls. extra Prime at $13, with some offering reported as low as $12 25 for uninspected stock. For forward delivery sales have been reported of 1,750 bbls. Western Mess, March options, at $15 50 ₰ bbl....Dressed Hogs have been moderately active, and quoted firm at from 5¾c.@7c. ₰ lb....Cut-meats have been steady and moderately sought after, with sales reported of 20 bxs. Bellies at 9¼c., sundry lots of City bulk stock within the previous range, and for forward delivery, 500 bxs. Dry-salted Shoulders, February option, at 5¾c., and 250 bxs. do., March, at 6c....Bacon has been in fair request at essentially unchanged quotations, with sales reported of 500 bxs. heavy City Long Clear at 7¼c.; 30 bxs. light do., do., at 7⅛c.; 25 bxs. No. 2 do. at 7¼c., and 200 bxs. Long and Short Clear at 7⅜c. And for forward delivery, 500 bxs. Long and Short Clear, February, on private terms. And for Chicago delivery, 250 bxs. light Cumberland, December option, at 6½c.; and 200 bxs. light Short Rib, same option, at 6¾c. And for Western delivery, 250 bxs. Short Clear, January, at 6½c....Lard has been rather quiet, but quoted firm, for early delivery, with sales reported of 100 tcs. Western Steam, at 8¾c; 400 tcs. City do. at 8c. And, for forward delivery, quoted weak, on sales of 750 tcs. Western Steam, January options, at 8¼c.@8 5-16c.; 750 tcs. do., February, at 8⅝c.; and 2,000 tcs. do., March, at 8 13-16c.@8⅞c....Beef has been in demand, mostly in a jobbing way, at former rates. We quote at $8 50@$10 50 for plain Mess; $11 50@$12 75 for Extra Mess, ₰ bbl; $19@$21 for prime Mess; $24@$26 for Indian Mess, and $26@$28 for Extra do., ₰ tierce. Sales, 175 bbls....Beef Hams have been quiet, with sales reported of 70 bbls. at $21 50@$23 ₰ bbl., including 100 bbls. Packet at $14@$15 ₰ bbl....Butter, Cheese, and Eggs held with a fair show of confidence, on, however, somewhat restricted dealings....The receipts of Pork at this port in November were 11,006 bbls....The stocks of Pork and Beef in the packing-yards of New-York and Brooklyn to-day embraced 29,324 bbls. Pork (24,145 bbls. old and 5,179 bbls. new) and 17,440 bbls. and tcs. Beef (11,379 tcs. and bbls. old and 6,061 tcs. and bbls. new,) against 36,685 bbls. Pork and 15,492 tcs. and bbls. Beef, Nov. 1, 1873, and 7,748 bbls. Pork, and 43,054 tcs. and bbls. Beef, Dec. 1, 1872.

RICE—Has been firm and in fair request noted, with Carolina quoted at from $7 25@$8; Patna, $6 75@$7 25, and Rangoon at $6 50@$6 75 ₰ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been lightly dealt in as a rule, with Liverpool Ground quoted at $1 25; Liverpool fine, $2@$3, from store; Syracuse Ground, $1 30@$1 40; Factory Filled, $2 25; Bulk, 35c.@40c.; Coarse, 46c.; Turk's Island, &c., from store, 30c.

SALTPETRE—Has been in request and held firmly, with Crude quoted at 6½c.@7c., gold, ₰ lb. Stock, 6,300 bags here, and 2,000 bags at Boston.

SEEDS—Have been generally quiet, with Clover quoted at 8¾c.@9c. for prime to very choice, ₰ lb.; Rough Flax at $1 80@$1 90; Timothy, $2 90@$3 25 ₰ bushel; Calcutta Linseed nominally $2 30@$2 35, gold. Messrs. H. H. Crocker & Co. report the stock of Calcutta Linseed here as 5,781 bags, and at Boston, 5,400 bags; and of Bombay Linseed at Boston, 6,148 bags.

SUGARS—Raw have been held rather more firmly, but have been without notable activity. Sales have been reported of 391 hhds. refining Porto Rico at 7⅜c.@7½c.; 213 hhds. about fully fair refining Cuba at 7⅜c., and 24 hhds. Molasses Sugar at 6¼c. We quote: Fair Refining Cuba, 7¼c.; good do., 7½c.; prime do., 7⅝c.; fair to choice Grocery do. at 7¾c.@8¼c.; No. 12 Box Clayed stock at 8c.; Centrifugal, Nos. 10 and 13, 8c.@8¾c.; Manila, bags, 6⅝c.@7¼c. Refined Sugars have been moderately inquired for, with Hard quoted at 10¼c.@10⅝c.; A's at 9¼c.@9⅝c.; Yellow at 8¼c.@9½c. ₰ lb.

Stock of Sugar in New-York Dec. 1.

	1872. Hhds.	1873. Hhds.
Cuba	14,491	50,729
Porto Rico	1,636	1,710
Martinique	1,256	1,931
English Islands	2,112	1,205
St. Croix	358	......
New-Orleans	171	......
Grand total	20,074	55,575
Grand total bxs	46,225	32,550
Grand total bags	43,899	311,427
Melado, hhds	1,127	4,863

TOBACCO—Has been comparatively quiet on the basis of previous figures.

Domestic Tobacco Trade of the Port of New-York in November.

	Total Hhds.
Stock Nov. 1, 1873	16,838
Received since	1,240
Total	18,078
Delivered since	3,623
Stock Dec. 1, 1873	14,455
Same time 1872	10,956
Same time 1871	15,873

Spanish Tobacco Trade of New-York in November.

	Havana. Bales.	Cuba. Bales.	Yara. Bales.
Stock, Nov. 1, 1873	22,668	54	1,501
Received since	6,537	..	..
Total	29,205	54	1,501
Sales and reshipments to Nov. 30, 1873	7,124	54	500
Stock, Dec. 1, 1873	22,081	..	1,001
Stock, Dec. 1, 1872	22,869	..	4,106
Stock, Dec. 1, 1871	6,883	1,150	947

For the foregoing statistics of the Tobacco trade of the Port of New-York, we are indebted to Messrs J. S. Gans & Son.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow has been rather quiet, but quoted steady; sales, 107,000 lbs., in lots, at 7½c.@7¾c. ₰ lb....Of Stearine, 250 tcs., December option, sold at 8c. ₰ lb.

TEAS—Have been generally quoted steady, but the reported dealings have been unimportant. We quote: Green, common to fine Hyson, in job lots, nominal at 27c.@36c.; good to fine Hyson, 40c.@55c.; extra fine to finest Hyson, 60c.@85c.; common to fair Young Hyson, 23c.@35c.; good to fine Young Hyson, 40c.@60c.; extra fine to finest do., 68c.@98c.; common to fair Gunpowder, 35c.@45c., and Imperial, 30c.@37c.; good to fine Gunpowder, 55c.@75c., and Imperial, 45c.@60c.; extra fine to finest Gunpowder, 85c.@$1 05, and Imperial, 70c.@85c.; common to fine Twankay, 21c.@27c.; common to fine Uncolored Japan, 30c.@60c.; extra fine to finest, 65c.@90c.; common to fair Oolong, 23c.@28c.; good to finest Oolong, 32c.@85c.; common to fair Souchong, 28c.; good to fine Souchong, 35c.@45c., and extra fine to finest do., 55c.@80c. ₰ lb.

WHISKY—Quoted at 93c.@93½c. ₰ gallon, with sales reported of 450 bbls., in lots, closing, however, irregular and weak.

FREIGHTS—Business in the way of berth freights has been on a very moderate scale, with rates, however, quoted about steady. Vessels on charter were in rather limited request, tonnage suited to the grain trade held somewhat more firmly....For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been, by sail, 500 bbls. Flour at 4s. ₰ bbl.; 2,500 bxs. Cheese, at 50s. ₰ ton; and by steam, 800 bales Cotton, at ½d.@9-16d. ₰ lb.; 8,000 bushels Grain, reported on private terms, quoted at 12d. bid, and up to 13d. asked; and 1,900 bxs. Bacon, mostly at 65s. ₰ ton. Also, a bark, with about 3,000 quarters Wheat, reported from Boston, at 7s. 9d. ₰ quarter. And a ship, 2,552 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, at about 54s., subsequently quoted at 60s. for average size vessels. And a Spanish brig, with Sugar, in boxes, reported from Havana, at 42s. 6d....For London, by sail, 700 bbls. Flour at 4s. 1½d. ₰ bbl.; and by steam, 16,000 bushels Grain on private terms; 2,000 bxs. Cheese at 70s., and 150 bxs. Bacon at 55s....For Penarth Roads and orders, a Norwegian bark, 321 tons, hence with about 2,400 quarters Grain at 8s. 3d.; a British bark, 188 tons, with about 1,200 quarters do., reported from Baltimore, at 8s. 9d. ₰ quarter....For Cork and orders, an Italian bark, 449 tons, hence, with about 3,300 quarters Grain, at 8s. 9d. ₰ quarter. Also, a Swedish bark, 500 tons, with about 3,500 bbls. Petroleum, and an Italian bark, 392 tons, with about 2,600 bbls. do., both reported from Philadelphia, (chartered previous to arrival) on private terms. Also, a ship, 1,508 tons, and three barks 544, 417, and 377 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, on private terms, quoted at 60s.@62s. 6d....For Havre or Bremen, a Norwegian bark, 370 tons, hence, with about 2,500 bbls. Naphtha at 7s. 9d. ₰ bbl....For Antwerp, by sail, 100 tcs. Lard at 47s. 6d. per ton....For Bremen, a Norwegian bark, with Cotton, from Savannah, at 11-16d. ₰ lb....For Rotterdam, a German bark, 573 tons, with Tobacco, reported from Baltimore, at 42s. 6d....For Genoa, by sail, 100 bales Cotton at 1c. ₰ lb.; 100 boxes Bacon at 40s. ₰ ton....For Trieste, an American bark, 450 tons, with about 3,000 bbls. Petroleum from Philadelphia at 7s. 6d. ₰ bbl....For Barbados, a schooner, 197 tons, hence, with general cargo, on the basis of 85c. ₰ bbl.; and a brig, 141 tons, reported from Boston, at $10 25 gold, and a schooner, with Lumber from Fernandina, at $1,050, gold....For St. Thomas, a brig, with Coal from Baltimore, at $3 87½ ₰ ton....For the north side of Cuba, a schooner, with Shooks, reported from Portland, at 25c., gold....For Hayti and back to Boston, a brig, 220 tons, and a schooner, 200 tons each, at $2,200....For Salem, a schooner, with Lumber from Savannah at $12....For Boston, a schooner, with Logwood from Hayti, at $5 50; a schooner, with Lumber from Beaufort, S. C., at $10, and two barks, with salt, reported from Magna, at 13c....For New-York, a schooner, with Potatoes from Nova Scotia, at 15c.; a schooner, with Lumber from Brunswick, at $9 50, and a schooner, with stone from Gloucester, at $1 30....For a port north of Hatteras, a schooner, from Trinidad, at 50c. and $4 75.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 1.—Cotton quiet; held at previous prices; nominal Middling, 16¼c.; Low Middling, 15¼c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 14¼c.; net receipts, 10,546 bales; gross, 12,307 bales; exports to Great Britain, 8,952 bales; to France, 500 bales; coastwise, 586 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; last evening, 2,700 bales; stock, 137,497 bales.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 1.—Cotton dull and nominal; Middling, 15c.; Low Middling, 14¾c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 14½c.; net receipts, 4,159 bales; exports coastwise, 3,057 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 54,728 bales.

MOBILE, Dec. 1.—Cotton easier; Middling, 15½c.; Low Middling, 15c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 14½c.; net receipts, 5,209 bales; exports, coastwise, 2,250 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 30,597 bales.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 1.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15¼c.; net receipts, 6,129 bales; exports to the Continent, 2,766 bales; coastwise, 1,491 bales; sales, 2,080 bales; stock, 105,657 bales.

WILMINGTON, Dec. 1.—Cotton dull; Middling, 15¼c.; net receipts, 217 bales; exports, coastwise, 153 bales; sales, 35 bales; stock, 1,961 bales.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 1.—Cotton dull; Low Middling, 15c.@15¼c.; receipts, 6,966 bales; shipments, 3,477 bales; stock, 33,130 bales.

NORFOLK, Dec. 1.—Cotton quiet; Low Middling, 14¾c.; net receipts, 6,465 bales; exports, coastwise, 3,550 bales; sales, 420 bales; stock, 8,392 bales.

GALVESTON, Dec. 1.—Cotton—Estimated net receipts, 2,000 bales; stock, 45,444 bales.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Dec. 1, 1873.

There was quite a brisk trade in Beeves on yesterday forenoon, but sales fell off on this morning, although prices remained firm. At the Weehawken Yards 74 cars of horned Cattle came to hand and the contents were cleared off save 184 head. Prices ranged from 8¾c.@12¼c. ₰ lb., weights from 5½ to 8 cwt.; and at One Hundredth Street Yards prices ranged from 8c.@13c. ₰ lb., weights from 4 to 10½ cwt.; from 55 to 60 lbs. was allowed to the cwt. net. Milch Cows of good quality were very scarce and in demand at the rates of last week. Veals were not quoted. Grass Calves were slow from $6@$10 ₰ head. Sheep sold generally in full car-loads from $4 83@$6 25 ₰ cwt. Lambs from 6c.@7c. ₰ lb. Live Hogs sold at 5½c. ₰ lb. City Dressed opened with an upward tendency on last week's closing quotations.

SALES.

Valentine & Vale sold for selves 82 Ohio Steers, from common to good, from 10¼c.@12c. ₰ lb., weights from 6½ to 8 cwt. Leary & Ryan sold for selves 29 Illinois Steers, generally fair quality, from 10½c.@11c. ₰ lb., weights from 7 to 7½ cwt. W. Thompson sold for J. Enoch 65 coarse Ohio Steers 10½c.@10¾c. ₰ lb., weight 7¼ cwt., strong; for Van Notts & Co., 109 poor Indiana Steers at 9¾ ₰ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 60 choice Ohio Steers from 12c.@13c. ₰ lb., weight 9¼ cwt., strong; also from $92@$108@$110@$115@$119@$125 ₰ head. G. Arrouit sold for self 16 State Steers, from fair to good, from 11c.@12c. ₰ lb. Burchard & Merritt sold for M. Cohen 55 Kentucky Steers, from common to good, from 10c.@12c. ₰ lb., weight 8 cwt.; for Lockhart & Co., 78 Illinois steers, from common to fair, from 10½c.@12¼c. ₰ lb., weight 7¾ cwt.; for Ferguson & Co., 77 Kentucky Steers, from common to fair, from 10c.@11½c. ₰ lb., weights from 6½ cwt. to 8½ cwt.; for Ulery & Goff, 48 good Kentucky Steers, from 12c.@12½c. ₰ lb., weight 8½ cwt.; for T. Sweet, 130 common Kentucky Steers at 10½c. ₰ lb., weight 7 cwt.; for Goff, 34 common Kentucky Steers at 10c. ₰ lb., weight 7 cwt.; for Mason & Co., 30 coarse Indiana Steers at 10½c. ₰ lb., weight 7½ cwt. T. Gilles sold for self, 25 choice Illinois Steers at 13c. ₰ lb., weight 11½ cwt.; on commission, 51 Illinois Steers, from common to fair, from 10c.@11½c. ₰ lb., weight 6½ cwt. D. Waixel sold for Waixall & Morris, 88 rough Illinois Steers, from 10¼c.@10¾c. ₰ lb., weights from 6½ cwt., strong, to 6¾ cwt., strong. Williams & Son sold for selves 19 State Cattle, mixed Steers and Heifers, poor quality, at 8½c. ₰ lb., weight 5½ cwt.; 19 poor Ohio Steers at 9¾c ₰ lb., weight 6½ cwt. T. Cary sold for Duncan & Co. 113 Kentucky Steers, from poor to fair from 9½c.@11¼c. ₰ lb., weight 7½ cwt. A. Healey sold for self 52 coarse Illinois Steers from 10c.@11¼c. ₰ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. T. C. Eastman sold for A. Mann 166 coarse Illinois Steers from 10c.@10¼c.@10½c. ₰ lb., weights from 7 cwt. to 7¼ cwt. to 7½ cwt. T. Wheeler sold for Bush & Co. 60 Kentucky Steers, from fair to good, from 11c.@12c. ₰ lb., weight 8 cwt.; for Bedford & Kennedy 96 Kentucky Steers, from common to good, from 10½c.@12½c. ₰ lb., weight 8½ cwt.; on commission for various Parties 36 poor quality State Cattle, mixed Steers, Cows, Heifers, and Oxen from 8c.@11c. ₰ lb., weights from 4 cwt. to 10 cwt.

FORTY-EIGHTH STREET SHEEP MARKET.

Hume & Elliott sold 137 Sheep, weight 11,490 lbs., at 5½c. ₰ lb.; 205 Sheep, weight 16,950 lbs., at 5¾c. ₰ lb.; 183 Sheep, weight 17,750 lbs., at 6c. ₰ lb.; 209 Sheep, weight 16,760 lbs., at 6½c. ₰ lb.; 79 Lambs, weight 5,890 lbs., at 7c. ₰ lb.; 42 Grass Calves at $9 50 ₰ head. T. Kerby sold 25 Sheep, weight 2,220 lbs., at 5½c. ₰ lb.; 19 Lambs, weight 1,150 lbs., at 6c. ₰ lb.; 104 Sheep, weight 8,280 lbs., at 7c. ₰ lb. S. Mosold 169 Sheep, weight 14,710 lbs., at 5¾c. ₰ lb.

FORTIETH STREET SHEEP MARKET.

Judd & Buckingham sold 203 Sheep, weight 16,110 lbs., at $4 83 ₰ cwt.; 665 Sheep, weight 51,060 lbs., at 5½c. ₰ lb.; 231 Sheep, weight 15,250 lbs., at 5¼c. ₰ lb.; 352 Sheep, weight 33,230 lbs., at $5 30 ₰ cwt.; 192 Sheep, weight 15,730 lbs., at 5⅞c. ₰ lb.; 71 Sheep, weight 5,670 lbs., at 6¼c. ₰ lb. P. Lerch sold 207 Sheep, weight 16,930 lbs., at 5⅝c. ₰ lb.; 199 Sheep, weight 16,440 lbs., at 5⅞c. ₰ lb.; 187 Sheep, weight 17,390 lbs., at 6¼c. ₰ lb.; held on sale, one car of Hogs. T. H. Reid sold six cars of Ohio Hogs, average weight 200 lbs. ₰ head, at 5½c. ₰ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Communipaw Yards for the week ending Nov. 29, 1873: 3,570 head of horned Cattle, 2,089 Sheep and Lambs, 20,928 Hogs.

Gross arrivals at One Hundredth street Yards for week ending Dec. 1, 1873: 1,146 head of horned Cattle, 7 Cows, 385 Calves, 290 Sheep.

Gross arrivals at Forty-eighth street Sheep Yards for week ending Nov. 29, 1873: 11,034 Sheep and Lambs, 90 Cows, 152 Veals, 31 Bulls.

Gross arrivals at Fortieth street Hog Yards for week ending Nov. 29, 1873: 6,528 Sheep and Lambs, 38,476 Hogs.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1.—Beef Cattle in fair demand; sales, 2,200 head at $6 50@$7 25 for Extra Pennsylvania and Western Steers, $5 50@$6 for Fair to Good, $4@$5 for Common. Sheep in fair demand; prices advanced; sales, 9,000 at $4 50@$6. Hogs higher, at $6 75@$7.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Dec. 1.—Flour steady and in fair demand; sales of Extra Spring at $6 50@$6 75. Wheat active and higher; No. 1 Spring, $1 10@$1 10½; No. 2 do., $1 08 cash; $1 07¾, December; $1 09¾, January; closing ¾c. lower than the best prices of the day. No. 3 do., $1 06; Rejected, $1@$1 01. Corn active and higher at 47c. for No. 2 Mixed, cash or December; 47¼c. January; Rejected, 45½c.; new do., 44c. Oats in fair demand and firm at 34c.@34¾c. for No. 2 cash; 35c. January; Rejected nominal. Rye firm and scarce at 70c.@72c. for No. 2. Barley active and higher at $1 39@$1 40 for No. 2 Fall; $1 03@$1 08 for No. 3 Spring. Pork in fair demand and higher at $13 25, cash or December; $13 75, January; $14 12½@$14 25, February. Lard firm at 7½c., spot; 8c., February. Bulk Meats in fair demand at ½c. lower. Boxed Meats—Short Clear Middles, 6½c., loose; Short Rib Middles, partly cured, 6⅛c.@6¼c.; Short Clear Middles, 6¾c.; Shoulders, 4½c. Green Meats—Shoulders, 4c.@4⅛c.; Short Rib Middles, 5⅞c. Dressed Hogs firm, scarce and higher at $4 50@$4 87½. Whisky in fair demand and higher at 90c. Receipts—12,000 bbls. Flour, 128,000 bushels Wheat, 19,000 bushels Corn, 22,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, and 26,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—14,000 bbls. Flour, 63,000 bushels Wheat, 33,000 bushels Corn, 15,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, and 9,000 bushels Barley.

BUFFALO, Dec. 1.—Grain in store—Wheat, 453,359 bushels; Corn, 261,802 bushels; Oats, 161,778 bushels; Barley, 161,434 bushels; Rye, 5,062 bushels; Malt, 790 bushels. Lake and Rail Imports for the last forty-eight hours—Flour, 6,800 bbls.; Wheat, 46,400 bushels; Corn, 8,400 bushels; Oats, 49,085 bushels; Barley, 9,920 bushels. Rail Shipments—Wheat, 59,812 bushels; Corn, 17,884 bushels; Oats, 21,700 bushels; Barley, 7,911 bushels. Flour quiet; sales of Western Ground Spring at $6 75@$7 25; Bakers', $7 25@$8 25; Amber Winter, $7 75@$8 25; White Winter, $8 75@$9 25. Wheat firm; sales limited to small lots; quoted Milwaukee No. 1 Spring at $1 44; Milwaukee No. 2 Spring, $1 36@$1 40; Chicago No. 2 Spring, $1 28; Red Winter, $1 45@$1 50; White Winter, $1 68@$1 72. Corn active; sales of 42,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 60c. Oats quiet; No. 2 Western held at 45c.; White Michigan at 42½c.@45c. Barley in good demand; sales, 12,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago at $1 50; 5,000 bushels Canada at $1 42@$1 46. Provisions—Mess Pork, $14@$14 50; Short Cuts, $14@$14 50; Clear Sides, $16 50; Hams, 10c.; Shoulders, 7c.; breakfast Bacon, 9c., Lard in tcs., 8c.; do. in kegs, 8c.@8½c.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 1.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat nominal; No. 2 Spring, $1 08@$1 10; No. 3 Fall, $1 35; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 60. Corn firmer; No. 2 Mixed, new, 44c.@45c., at East side, on track and in elevator; 45c. for Regular. Oats firmer but slow; No. 2, 36c.@37c. in elevator. Barley firmer; choice Wisconsin, $1 60. Rye scarce and higher at 82c.@83c. Whisky firm at 88c. Pork firm at $13 for Irregular; $13 25@$13 50 for Standard. Dry-salted Meats firm; small packed lots sold at 5c.@5¼c. for Shoulders; 6¾c. for Clear Rib Sides; 6¾c.@7¼c. for Clear Sides. Bacon higher at 6¼c.@6½c. for Shoulders; 8c. for Clear Sides. Green Meats sold at 4¾c. for Shoulders. Lard in demand at 7¼c.; held at 7⅜c. Live Hogs firm at $4@$4 25; bulk of sales at $4 10@$4 20. Cattle dull; Texans range from $1 50@$3 50; good to prime Native Steers, $3 50@$4 50. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 20,000 bushels Wheat, 22,000 bushels Corn, 15,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Barley, 30,000 Hogs, and 1,100 Cattle.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 1.—Flour firm at $6 85@$7. Corn dull; old, in the ear, 51c.@52c. Rye firm at 88c.@90c. Oats firm at 33c.@34c. Barley firm; Fall, $1 10@$1 40. Butter in fair demand and firm. Pork quiet; held $14 cash or December, closing weak. Lard closed weak; sales of 750 tcs. of Steam at 7½c.; sales of Kettle at 8c.@8¼c. Bulk Meats steady; sales of shoulders at 5½c.@5¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 6¾c.; Clear Sides, 7c. Bacon quiet; sales of Shoulders at 6½c.; Sides held Clear Rib, 7¾c.; Clear, 8c.; all new meat. Hogs, $4 75@$4 95; receipts nearly 13,000; shipments, 1,900. Green Meats closed weak; Sides of Shoulders early in the day at 5¼c.; Clear Sides, 6⅝c.; Hams, 8¾c.; at the close buyers offered $4 75@$4 90 ₰ cwt. for Shoulders; $6 25 ₰ cwt. for Clear Rib Sides; 8½c.@8¾c. for Hams. Whisky firm at 89c.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 1.—Flour less active, but firm and unchanged. Wheat steady and firm; choice Amber, $1 83@$1 85. Corn active for new; Southern White, damp, 58c.@62c.; dry, 64c.@67c.; do. Yellow, 60c.@65c.; Mixed Western quiet but firm at 80c.@[illegible]c. Oats very dull and heavy, but prices unchanged. Rye unchanged. Hay unchanged. Provisions steady and quiet. Mess Pork, $14 50@$15. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, market bare; Clear Rib Sides, 6¾c.@7c. Bacon—Shoulders and Clear Rib Sides, 7½c.@7¾c. Sugar-cured Hams, 12c.@14c. Lard firm; sales at 8c., but now held at 8¼c. Western Butter active and strong. Coffee unchanged and strong. Whisky dull and lower at 93½c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Dec. 1.—Flour steady and unchanged; sales of 1,800 bbls., at $7 75 for No. 1 Spring; $8 75 for Amber Winter; $9 50 for White Winter; $10 for Double Extra. Wheat firm, but quiet; sales of two cars No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 55; one car No. 1 White Michigan at $1 75. Corn firm, but quiet; sales of car lots at 65c. Barley quiet; Canada nominally $1 60@$1 65. Corn-meal, $1 30 for Bolted, $1 25 for Unbolted, ₰ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $17@$18; Shipstuffs, $19; Middlings, $20@$22, ₰ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour, to Philadelphia and Boston, 60c.; to New-York, 56c.; to Albany, 42c. Receipts—90,000 bushels Wheat, 22,300 bushels Corn, 10,500 bushels Barley.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1.—Flour—Advancing tendency; Superfine, $4 50@$5 25; Extras, $5 [illegible]; Spring Wheat Extra Family, $6 50@$8 [illegible]; Ohio do., $7 25@$8; Fancy, $8 50@$10. Wheat steady; Red, $1 50@$1 60; Amber, $1 [illegible]; White, $1 78; No. 1 Spring, $1 [illegible]; No. 2 Spring, $1 33@$1 36. Rye held at 85c. Corn in fair demand; Yellow, 74c.; Mixed, 73c.@74c. Oats active; White, 51c.@53c.; Mixed, 48c.@51c. Petroleum quiet and steady; Crude, 10¼c.; Refined, 15½c. Whisky steady at 94c. for Western, in iron.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 1.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1 13; No. 2, $1 08¾, cash; $1 08, December; $1 09⅞, January. Oats quiet and weak at 34½c. for No. 2. Corn firm and in fair demand at 49½c. for No. 2 Mixed. Rye steady at 74c. for No. 1. Barley steady at $1 41 for No. 2 Spring. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour and 110,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—4,000 bbls. Flour and 112,000 bushels Wheat.

TOLEDO, Dec. 1.—Flour firm and in fair demand. Wheat firm and in fair demand; Amber Michigan, cash, $1 45½@$1 46; January, $1 51; No. 1 Red, cash, $1 48; No. 2 do., $1 41. Corn firm and in fair demand; New High Mixed, cash, 54½c.; December, 53c.@54c.; New, 51½c. Oats quiet and unchanged, at 40½c. for No. 2. Dressed Hogs sold at $5@$5 20. Receipts—9,000 bushels Wheat, 24,050 bushels Corn, and 11,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—19,000 bushels Corn.

UTICA, N. Y., Dec. 1.—Cheese—Offerings to-day only about 3,000 bxs., and only one sale of [illegible] bxs. at 12½c.; some sent on commission; another week will probably close this market. At Little Falls 200 bxs of Dairy were sold at from 9c.@12c.; 1,000 bxs of Factory changed hands at 13c.@13¼c.; the market was dull.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 1.—Flour firm, and in fair demand at $5 25@$9 25. Corn dull and drooping; White shelled, 68c. Oats—None here. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 5¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 6¾c.; Clear Sides, 7¼c. Pork—Demand light, holders firm; [illegible].

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 1.—The Board of Trade discontinued its sessions to-day. No correct markets can be given until they resume or other arrangements are made.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 1.—Spirits of Turpentine firm at 37½c. Rosin firm at $1 90 for Strained. Crude Turpentine quiet at [illegible] for Hard, [illegible] for Yellow Dip. Tar steady at $3 50.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DEC. 2, 1873.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—GRAND CONCERT—Mme. Nilsson, M. Capoul, (under the auspices of the Scandinavian Emigrant Protection Society.)

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE WICKED WORLD—Miss Clara Morris, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Mr. M. Rankin.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE LIAR, and TO OBLIGE BENSON—Mr. Lester Wallack, Miss Lewis.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—ENOCH ARDEN—Mr. Edwin Adams.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY ABROAD—Mr. G. L. Fox, Miss Fanny Hayward.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE BLACK CROOK.—Mr. C. H. Morton, Mr. George Atkins.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—A LIFE'S DREAM—The Lingards.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN—Mr. and Mrs. Florence.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—STILL WATERS RUN DEEP and A MODEL WIFE—Mr. Charles Wheatleigh.

THE RINK.—BARNUM'S MUSEUM, MENAGERIE, AND CIRCUS. Afternoon and evening.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

MRS. CONWAY'S THEATRE, BROOKLYN.—THE GENEVA CROSS—Mrs. F. B. Conway, Mr. Frank Roche.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—FARCES, SINGING, COMICALITIES—Messrs. Unsworth, N. Seymour, and others.

STEINWAY HALL.—PIANO CONCERT by Blind Tom.

ST. PETER'S HALL.—PRESTIDIGITATION AND LEGERDEMAIN by Mr. G. Hartz.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—LECTURE by Mr. Wendell Phillips. "Courts and Jails."

IRVING HALL.—CONCERT by Mr. R. L. Hermann, Mme. Gulager, and others.

TAMMANY HALL.—BILLIARD MATCH between Albert Garnier and Cyrille Dion.

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New-York City.

☞ Advertisements for THE WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

Yesterday Senator CONKLING promptly carried out his own suggestions announced at the Utica Republican Convention, by the introduction of "a bill relating to certain moneys appropriated for members of Congress," which is much more likely to become a law than the proposition of Mr. WRIGHT to repeal the act of March 3 altogether. The act was inexcusable in giving back pay to Congressmen, but there has never been any serious objection to the prospective increase of the salaries of other officers of the Government. The total repeal of the act is not therefore demanded by public sentiment, and since it cannot be done in the case of the President at least, any proposition to repeal it is unworthy of notice. The bill of Mr. CONKLING, we doubt not, is all that is required by public opinion. If any member can devise a way to compel all the recipients of the back pay to return it to the Treasury, it would be acceptable, but we have not yet heard, nor do we expect to hear, of any device of that kind. In the meantime, contrast Senator CONKLING's course with that of the Democrats on the same subject, and see which is the most manly and honorable.

We suppose the action of the Republican caucus at Washington last evening will surprise no one who is acquainted with the feeling of the country on the question of the Salary bill. There never was a matter on which feeling was stronger or more general, and the Republican Party would be false to all its traditions if it did not respond fully to it. We call our readers' attention to the unqualified character of the course proposed by the caucus. It relates to the salaries of members of the House of Representatives, and contemplates the absolute surrender of the increase. Nor is it understood that the restoration of mileage, franking, or free stationery is looked for—certainly it would not be warranted—though a provision for the actual expenses of members in coming to and returning from the seat of government would be unobjectionable.

That the subject of finance is the one uppermost in the minds of Congressmen is evident enough. There is a very strong pressure from the West, North-west, and South for a considerable addition to the currency. Some want this by the issue of greenbacks and some by the issue of bank notes without compulsory periodical redemption. Probably the inflationists will seize every opportunity to effect their end, and any proposition in favor of free banking is in danger of perversion by them—a fact to be remembered by the friends of free banking who do not want inflation. There is no question that the wisest policy for the present is to make haste slowly. Nothing will be lost by moderation, and, in the mood of the majority of the House, it is perhaps just as well that the Senate cannot be forced to precipitate action by the previous question. No encouragement for the inflationists will be found in Secretary RICHARDSON's report.

Postmaster JAMES has issued an order that in future all letters deposited in the up-town stations, and in the street letter-boxes, the contents of which are collected by carriers at those stations, shall be made up in separate packages, with a printed label marked "Brooklyn" attached, and sent to the General Post-Office for transmission by first mail direct to that city. Heretofore all letters for Brooklyn have been treated at the up-town stations, in the same manner as all other letters intended for transmission by mail beyond New-York City limits—that is, they have been sent to the general office in the packages which also contain letters for all parts of the country, and which of course require to be assorted after arrival at the general office—a process involving more or less delay. The new system has been adopted by Mr. JAMES on the theory that while New-York and Brooklyn are distinct and separate municipalities, their business and social interests are so closely connected that frequent and rapid postal communication has become a necessity, calling for the extension of special postal facilities on the route between the two cities. The City delivery service has recently been greatly extended and improved in Brooklyn by the efforts of Mr. TALBOT, the new Postmaster there, as well as in New-York; and under the new arrangements made by Postmaster JAMES, there will be no reason why correspondence between New-York and its sister city should not be dispatched and received with all desirable frequency and rapidity. It will be well for the public to remember that "Williamsburg" and "Greenpoint" have ceased to exist as separate Post Offices, and that letters for those places should be addressed to "Brooklyn," although they may bear one of the above local titles in addition. The order mentioned extends also to letters deposited in the street boxes in the down-town districts.

There are ninety-four Democrats in the House of Representatives. Of the eighty-one present yesterday, and voting for Speaker, seventy-seven voted for FERNANDO WOOD. This notorious person is therefore the chosen leader of Democracy. His public life has been deliberately approved by his colleagues of his own party. It is well known that as Mayor of New-York, WOOD became so dangerous to the public welfare that the Legislature was forced to strip his office of its chief powers. His career at that time is no secret; there are still people living who remember all about the Mermic suit of 1852. In Congress, WOOD's latest exploit was to carry the salary grab by changing his vote in its favor after it had been defeated. For this he has been rewarded with the Democratic nomination for Speaker, and has the considerate silence of the *World*, which was very savage on other Democrats for their part in this affair, but who were much less deserving of censure. The Democratic reform, which has given the party JOHN MORRISSEY as leader in the State and FERNANDO WOOD in the nation, is not likely to be of much benefit to the people.

Believing that they are not to be allowed to get up a lot of senseless investigations during the present session of Congress, the little squad of Liberals, headed by FENTON, have raised a dismal howl in the *Tribune*. They fear there is to be an amendment of the rules which will prevent them from raising special committees to waste the time of Congress and squander the public money. We hope there will be such an amendment, and that every resolution of inquiry which these people choose to offer will be sent to the standing committee where it properly belongs. The business of Congress is to legislate for the country, and we hope the members will set about it without delay. If FENTON is really suffering for an investigation, let him ask the New-York Legislature to ascertain how far he is responsible for the theft of the $300,000 stolen from the State by PHELPS. Also let him inquire how much he received over and above his salary during the time that he was Governor of this State. Such an inquiry might result in a public benefit, but we know of none which could be instituted by Congress which would not be intended to advance private and exceedingly disreputable interests.

The miscreant who sent through the mail an infernal machine for the purpose of killing Controller GREEN, helped considerably to increase the popularity of that much-abused public official. The Assistant Aldermen who yesterday cracked some very contemptible jokes over the proposal to offer a reward for the discovery of the would-be assassin, contributed another very decided testimony to the worth of the man against whom they took an opportunity of exhibiting the meanest kind of spite. The general tone and status of the Board of Aldermen is certainly not all that it should be, but its meetings are dignity and decorum personified compared with the bad taste and disreputable attitude presented by the Board of Assistants yesterday. A community afflicted with representatives capable of carrying personal hostility to the point of jesting over attempted murder, may fairly congratulate itself on the prospect of being finally rid of them in another year.

Bishop CUMMINS is to be tried under the law of the Protestant Episcopal Church, for "Violation of the Constitution or Canons of the General Convention," and for certain acts involving "a breach of his consecration vows." Previous to a formal trial by seven members of the House of Bishops, the charges against Bishop CUMMINS must be submitted to a Board of Inquiry, consisting of sixteen clerical and lay deputies selected from his own diocese and three others adjoining it. As Bishop CUMMINS seems determined to set up a church of his own, he will probably allow all the judicial proceedings, preliminary and otherwise, to go against him by default. Meanwhile the senior Bishop of his diocese has declared that "any Episcopal act of his, pending these proceedings, will be null and void." The authority under which this declaration is made does not very clearly appear from the constitution of the Church, and it will hardly prevent Dr. CUMMINS from using, at his discretion, the power of ordination, of which he must still consider himself to be possessed.

THE NEW CHIEF JUSTICE.

The Chief Justiceship has passed out of the realm of speculation. The President has tendered the appointment to Attorney General GEORGE H. WILLIAMS, and his name will be sent to the Senate for confirmation to-day. We have reason to believe that the vacant seat on the Supreme Court Bench was offered, in the first instance, to Senator CONKLING. Public opinion, even of a kind opposed to him in politics, has conceded the Senator's eminent fitness for the position, and had Mr. CONKLING consulted his personal interests merely, he would probably have accepted the proffered honor. But Senator CONKLING has a very high ideal of party fidelity, and persists in sacrificing his individual desires to the continued strength of the organization which he believes to be essential to the progress and stability of the country. To politicians of the baser sort, this may seem a very Quixotic way of looking at things. But there are fortunately a few men left in New-York politics capable of carrying out the dictates of a scrupulous sense of personal honor into all their relations with their political friends, their party, and their country's business. Senator CONKLING is emphatically one of these, and no man has more conspicuously helped than he to keep political life up to the level of enlightened statesmanship. He is a partisan in the best and highest sense, and in declining an office which his tastes, his culture, and the pervading bent of his mind would have made highly congenial to him, he has shown that his partisanship is something very much superior to the pursuit of purely personal ends.

In selecting Attorney General WILLIAMS for the great office of Chief Justice, President GRANT has at least not laid himself open to the charge of being influenced by political considerations. When the Ex-Senator from Oregon was elevated to his present position, he was but little known outside of legislative circles. But the people who professed to be skeptical about his ability to fill the place of Judge HOAR, have had within the last two years ample demonstration of his thorough legal training, his large capacity, and his administrative tact. President GRANT seldom selects men for important positions about whose competency to fill them he has not made himself entirely certain. That the Attorney General has been selected for the Chief Justiceship, simply from a conviction of his high personal character and undoubted ability, needs no proof. In the political scale he has no weight at all. Twenty-two years ago, Judge WILLIAMS held, on the appointment of a Democratic President, the Chief Justiceship of the Territory of Oregon. He abjured his allegiance to the Democracy under BUCHANAN, when it seemed to be most obviously his interest to retain it. Oregon was wrested from absolute Democratic control by the efforts of Judge WILLIAMS and a few others, who chose to rise or fall with the triumph of a great principle. Though born and educated in this State, the Chief Justice designate is to all intents and purposes a Western man, and if sectional considerations can be thought of for a moment in connection with such an office, they have also been satisfactorily adjusted in his selection. There were very few men eligible for this post, and it must be admitted that the President has risen above mere party considerations in filling it, and has appointed a man whose abilities are unquestioned, and whose character is above reproach.

THE LOSS OF THE VILLE DU HAVRE.

Another terrible shipwreck has occurred. In the middle of a Wintry night, two large vessels came into collision in the open sea, and one of them went down in twelve minutes, carrying with her 223 human beings. This is, in brief, the story of the sinking of the *Ville du Havre*. Strange as it appears in outline, it seems inexplicable when the details of the calamity are considered. It is not just, however, that judgment should be rendered against any one upon the facts already known. It may, indeed, be assumed by some that such a disaster could not occur without blame attaching somewhere, but it can only be fairly apportioned when the public have all the details before them, and these can only be furnished by the statements of the survivors. Some days must probably elapse before we, upon this side of the Atlantic, can have the material upon which to base a just opinion.

But it is not necessary to wait for these statements in order to understand the extent of the calamity, and comment with entire justice upon what is already known. The *Ville du Havre* was considered one of the best vessels of one of the best lines running between this port and Europe. She was the largest vessel afloat, except the *Great Eastern*, and the *Loch Earn*, which ran her down, had about one-fifth her tonnage, but was still a large ship. The accident occurred at night, and it was not a stormy or foggy night. It must be presumed, until the contrary is shown, that both vessels were in charge of competent navigators, who had the proper lights displayed, and had taken all possible precautions to avoid disaster. Unless this was the case, a grave responsibility, of course, has been incurred by some one, but it is not difficult to see how the calamity could have occurred if none of these precautions had been neglected.

A fact which will attract public attention is the remarkable breach which was made in the *Ville du Havre*. She must have been terribly shattered to have gone down in twelve minutes after the collision, and although struck amidships, it is strange that she should have been so broken by a vessel of the power and speed of the *Loch Earn* in a light wind. It is hardly possible that the French vessel, which was thought a marvel in strength, as she was known to be in elegance, was unsound in any part. This is a matter for which we must await explanation, but meantime it can be said that the suddenness of the calamity fully accounts both for the large loss of life and the fact that among the eighty-seven persons saved were Capt. SURMONT and fifty-three of his crew. Many of the passengers were killed in the boats, and all the saved were picked up by the boats of the *Loch Earn* and the *Ville du Havre*, while struggling in the water after the steamer had gone down. The fact that Capt. SURMONT is alive to tell the story of the shipwreck cannot be taken as proof that he was in any way lacking in devotion to his duty. There will, of course, be a great outcry against the Captain, because he happens to be among the survivors, but in the absence of a full knowledge concerning the manner in which he performed his duty, such a cry will be cruelly unjust.

While it is natural that there should be a desire to hold everybody concerned in the navigation of both vessels to a strict accountability, it should not be forgotten that it is possible to make mistakes in this matter. It is easy to say that such a disaster could not occur under any circumstances without gross carelessness, but every one who has made an ocean voyage knows better. The path between this port and Europe is so crowded with steamers and sailing vessels that it is singular collisions are not more common. The dangers of the ocean have been largely increased during the present season, for hardly three fine passages have been made. The most experienced Captains declare that the Atlantic has this year been stormy beyond all precedent. The Summer voyages have had not only the peril of fogs, but of cyclones. Hardly a steamer has crossed the ocean during the year without encountering the dangers of all seasons. It is only just to keep these facts in mind, although they do not appear strictly applicable to this case. Abuse of the Captains of the two ships will not assuage the grief of those who have lost friends by this awful calamity. On the contrary, it can only add to its poignancy by leading them to believe that it might easily have been avoided. It may be that, when all the facts are known, blame must fall upon one or both the Captains; but, until then, justice and humanity demand that the public should suspend its judgment.

AN UPRIGHT JUDGE.

Even if Judge DAVIS were never to try another cause, his management of the two important trials just concluded would entitle him to grateful and distinguished remembrance in the annals of our American Judiciary. And this not only or chiefly because, throughout those trials, he displayed more than many of our Judges the qualities and virtues that most adorn a Judge. To say that his bearing on the Bench was marked by dignity, impartiality, and uprightness, is to say simply that he did his duty, and praise for doing that in less degenerate days might savor almost of reproach. "The popular Judge," says BACON, "is a deformed thing," and by this he meant the Judge whose action is directed by the hope of vulgar applause, rather than the paramount interests of truth and justice. If the simple performance of duty has nowadays grown so uncommon that it seems a thing to be commended and rewarded, we need look no further for the causes of the decay in public honor and commercial integrity. Judge DAVIS, if we estimate him rightly, would have little gratitude for praise accorded on that score, least of all for praise which implied an invidious distinction over his brethren of the Bench.

But it was the fortune of this Magistrate to decide in the course of the trials of STOKES and TWEED two points, of apparently minor importance, but really of primary moment to the future administration of justice in this community. It was his merit that the opportunity which chance afforded was seized with unerring appreciation and admirable decision. The lesson he gave to the two offending jurors may seem to many unnecessarily severe. It was not so, if we consider that the issue involved scarcely less than the continued existence of the system of trial by jury. It was that system which was on trial in the Stokes case, not less than the prisoner in the dock. Successive instances of its liability to corruption or error had greatly weakened public faith in its further efficacy or usefulness as an instrument of justice. Had it failed again in the Stokes case, had even the flagrant violations of propriety on the part of these two jurors been permitted, as they might well have been by a more indulgent or less inflexible Judge, to pass without rebuke or punishment, it is not too much to say that the jury system would have received a blow from which, in the existing state of public opinion, it might with difficulty have recovered. That Judge DAVIS perceived at once the importance of the crisis, and acted upon it with decision, involves the credit of being more than a good Judge—and that is a good citizen.

The service he was able to render in the TWEED case, while of a somewhat different nature, is even more salutary and important. He taught the New-York Bar, what many of its members seem to have forgotten, and what, indeed, they have had only too much reason to forget, that the office of Judge is one of dignity and honor, and that every lawyer honors himself and his profession by respecting it. What is more, that respect is essential to the public welfare, and where it is not given freely, it is the Judge's duty to enforce it. The proceeding for which TWEED's counsel were very properly fined and rebuked can hardly be defended on any consistent understanding of the relation between Bench and Bar, or any just conception of their reciprocal obligations. In an English court there is little doubt that, as Judge DAVIS said, it would have been punished by disbarring—a remedy for legal misconduct which it is to be regretted is all too unfamiliar to our practice. The reproof administered to the offenders was as timely as it was calm, unimpassioned, and just. To the younger members of the Bar it should prove especially valuable in the way of instruction and warning. It will teach them that the old period of laxity and corruption has passed away, and that they may before long hope to see revived that golden period of our law, when New-York Judges had honor wherever their names were known, and their decisions were regarded with respect by foreign tribunals.

A less worthy, but perhaps a more natural reason, should even inspire in the younger part of the profession a feeling of gratitude to Judge DAVIS for thus repressing the encroachments of their elders. In point of fact, he has in this matter been fighting their battle as well as that of the Bench. In taking so decided and unmistakable a stand against the system of intimidation and irregular influences of all sorts, by which our courts have so often been manipulated, he is really opening the door to merit, industry, and talent, that would have otherwise stood but little chance of making any way. He has given notice that hereafter bullying, either of courts or counsel, will be much less effective weapons toward winning causes than legal learning and skill.

The importance of these services is not yet, perhaps, rightly or fully estimated. We rate it highly, and we believe that the future will sustain our judgment. But even should the effect be less beneficial than we trust and expect, it will not alter the position which Judge DAVIS has thereby won for himself—a place in the roll of our most honored Judges, a fit successor of HOFFMAN, DUER, and KENT.

SENATOR CARPENTER.

We are not aware that Senator CARPENTER intends to take any step in regard to the slander set on foot against him by an enemy last Summer. He could scarcely bring a libel suit in which the only issue would be in regard to the character of a lady. This difficulty was doubtless well considered beforehand by the correspondent of the *Tribune*, a man named RAMSDELL, who concocted the original slander, and by his "editor," who repeats it with the full knowledge that it is false.

We have refrained from commenting upon this affair, believing that after the slander had had its run, it would die and be forgotten. But the habitual slanderer of the *Tribune* seems to be determined to "have it out" with Senator CARPENTER, who happened to get a *Tribune* correspondent locked up a year or two ago. For this the so-called editor of the *Tribune* has sworn a deadly revenge. He and his correspondent have therefore, we repeat, deliberately invented a disgusting calumny about Senator CARPENTER—a calumny of the kind which every man finds it hard to meet, because he cannot meet it without calling a lady into a public controversy. This fact was duly calculated on by the person at the *Tribune*; we all remember how clever and brave he was in attacking the President's wife and children. He is capable of inventing any vile slander, as the columns of his journal in the past fully prove. The story about Senator CARPENTER is hatched solely in his own imagination, as we expect to prove to the satisfaction of every intelligent man in the country.

The true facts have been known to us for some time. The husband of the lady, who, for very natural reasons, desires not to bring his wife's name before the public, and therefore does not wish to publish anything under his own signature, some time since called on us and informed us that the charge was utterly false, and requested us, in case the slander was kept up, to publish a statement of the facts. It is not a business we care to go into—it suits the *Tribune* scandal-mongers much better. But we will relate the facts, and then we will deal on another occasion with Senator CARPENTER's assailant.

Mr. CARPENTER went, during the Summer, to Long Branch, having an appointment with the President on business. He was accompanied by the lady in question, who was put in his charge by her husband. Arriving there about 5 in the afternoon, he went directly to the West End Hotel and applied for rooms, and was informed by the clerk that there was not a vacant room in the house, and had not been for several days. The clerk and Mr. CARPENTER were well acquainted, the clerk having been formerly in Willard's Hotel, Washington, where Mr. CARPENTER and his family had boarded two years. The clerk gave Mr. CARPENTER a note of introduction to the Ocean House, and he went there and obtained a room for the lady and one for himself. At 7 o'clock he took tea at the President's, and spent the evening with President GRANT until about 9:30. He then returned to the hotel, where several gentlemen called on him, in whose company he remained until about 12 o'clock, and returned to New-York the next morning.

RAMSDELL—a correspondent of the *Tribune*, who was imprisoned about two years ago by the Senate on Mr. CARPENTER's motion, for contempt in refusing to testify in regard to the stolen treaty, and who vowed vengeance on Mr. CARPENTER at that time, and seems to have watched for an opportunity to retaliate for what he regarded as an injury—was stopping at the West End Hotel. He at once repaired to the telegraph office and sent a dispatch to the *Tribune*, saying that Senator CARPENTER had arrived at Long Branch, and had been refused a room at the hotel, "*for reasons best known to himself and the proprietor of the hotel.*"

This telegram suggested a base falsehood, as RAMSDELL well knew at the time. He devised it, as he himself admitted afterward, solely for the purpose of "getting even" with Senator CARPENTER. After this had gone through the press, there came a charge made by Brick POMEROY, in his sheet in this City, that Mr. CARPENTER was refused a room because he was in a state of beastly intoxication, and it was said that his appearance "was dirty and filthy in the extreme," and Brick moralized as follows:

"It was a pitiful sight, this drunken personal tool of the President, himself a Senator, refused quarters at a Long Branch hotel because he was not in a fit condition to associate with the people who are guests there. JOHN MORRISSEY could get the best accommodations there because he would go clean and sober."

A few days were allowed for this to be copied by the press, preparing the public mind to believe that Mr. CARPENTER, in such condition, might be guilty of anything, and then the moral editor of the *Tribune* came out with a column of his usual wild Western rowdyism, charging Mr. CARPENTER with having outraged the decency of the land by flaunting a paramour in the face of decent mothers and wives.

The charge of "beastly intoxication" was a necessary basis upon which to rest the other charge; for no one would believe that Mr. CARPENTER was such a natural-born idiot as to do what was charged, if he were sober and in his right mind.

We have before us a letter from President GRANT, pronouncing the charge that Mr. CARPENTER was intoxicated entirely false. The President thus writes to Judge T. O. HOWE, (Oct. 20, 1873:)

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 20, 1873.

DEAR JUDGE: Much has been said in the public prints relative to your colleague, Senator Carpenter, during his visit to Long Branch this last Summer. One charge made against him I know to be untrue. He spent an hour or more with me during the evening of his stay, and I can answer as to his being at the time strictly sober, giving no evidence of having been drinking to mark its effect at that time. The other charges I know nothing about, and made no inquiry about, thinking them impossible.

Yours truly, U. S. GRANT.

Judge T. O. HOWE.

Here, then, is charge No. 1 disposed of. Mr. FARRAR, the clerk of the West End Hotel, thus disposes of RAMSDELL's lie:

WILLARD'S HOTEL, WASHINGTON, Oct. 20, 1873.

Hon. T. O. Howe:

DEAR SIR: In regard to the charges against Senator Carpenter at Long Branch, the facts are simply these: Mr. Carpenter came with several others, and there was not a vacant room in the house. I told him so, and gave him a note of introduction to the Ocean House. If the President had called at the same time for a room, I should have told him the same thing. Mr. Carpenter was neither intoxicated, nor guilty of any improprieties whatever.

GEO. H. FARRAR,
Room Clerk West End Hotel.

And Dr. BLISS, an intimate acquaintance of RAMSDELL, thus disposes of RAMSDELL himself:

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, BOARD OF HEALTH,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 21, 1873.

Hon. T. O. Howe:

DEAR SIR: I saw Mr. Ramsdell, who telegraphed to the New-York *Tribune* in regard to Senator Carpenter's being refused rooms at the West End Hotel Long Branch, in June last. Soon after Mr. Ramsdell's return to Washington I then informed Mr. Ramsdell that I was personally acquainted with the lady in question, having attended her professionally on several occasions during the last few years; that he had made a mistake and done the lady a great wrong. He replied, "*I don't care; I have got even with Carpenter.*" This he repeated, in substance, several times during the conversation, leading me to understand that he was only endeavoring to punish Senator Carpenter for his course as Chairman of the Senate Committee in the matter of the stolen treaty. Mr. Ramsdell was formerly my chief clerk at Armory Square End Hospital during the late war, and our relations have been and now are intimate, and this conversation convinced me that his statement was more freely made than it would have been to others, and that he was only actuated by a design to retaliate upon Senator Carpenter, *and seemed to rejoice that he had inflicted injury upon the character of Senator Carpenter without regard to what the facts might be.*

I make this statement as a matter of justice, both to the lady injured and Senator Carpenter.

Very truly yours, D. W. BLISS.

These letters not only refute the charges made against Senator CARPENTER, but show that they have been inspired by personal malice. We have before us a letter written by a United States Senator, in which he says that he was at Long Branch the day after Mr. CARPENTER was there, and that he applied for and was unable to obtain a room at the West End Hotel, for the reason that there was not a vacant room in the house, and he adds:

DECATUR, Ala., Sept. 11, 1873.

MY DEAR SENATOR: I was at Long Branch the day after you were there last Summer, or, at all events, the day the first telegram appeared in the New-York *Tribune* concerning your visit there. I went to the "West End Hotel," and was told by the clerk that there was not a vacant room in the house and had not been for several days; that they had been compelled to refuse many persons.

I saw the *Tribune* correspondent (Mr. Ramsdell) a few moments afterward, and, referring to the telegram in the *Tribune*, I asked him what it meant, and whether there was any truth in it. *He admitted to me that there was no truth whatever in what would be implied from the telegram.* I afterward talked with the room clerk upon the same subject, and he told me you were refused a room only because every one in the house was occupied.

I am very sincerely yours,
GEO. E. SPENCER.

Hon. MATT. H. CARPENTER, Milwaukee, Wis.

We think that there is quite proof enough here that the *Tribune* has once more been at its old games, and endeavored to destroy a political opponent by inventing a dastardly slander concerning him. What can people think, after reading the above letters, of RAMSDELL and his precious "editor"?

AMUSEMENTS.

THE OPERA AND CONCERT SEASON.

"Gli Ugonotti" was given at the Academy of Music last evening. The performance of Meyerbeer's grandest opera has been so often written of this season, that its latest and last rehearsal by Mr. Strakosch's artists needs no comment. Wednesday and Friday evenings we are to have "Aïda," and with Saturday afternoon's performance the season will end....The fact that Mme. Nilsson had consented to sing in aid of a worthy Swedish charity, in this City, was printed in these columns some days ago. The proposed entertainment, we have now to say, is to occur to-night at the Academy. M. Capoul and Signor Del Puente will sing with Mme. Nilsson; Miss Lina Luckhardt is to perform on the piano, and a grand orchestra will supply the accompaniments and overtures. We observe that the delicious romance from "Otello"—"assisa al piè d'un salice"—is among the numbers set down for Mme. Nilsson....Mr. Reinhold L. Herman will this evening give a concert at Irving Hall. Mrs. Gulager, Herr Brandt, and other performers are to assist.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

Mr. and Mrs. Florence have commenced a two weeks' engagement at Booth's Theatre. The special attraction which they selected for last evening was "The Ticket-of-Leave Man." Of the plays which grow a trifle stale by repetition, Mr. Tom Taylor's drama is one of the best. It has been performed so often in this City that nobody can possibly be delighted with its novelty, although it is still generally welcomed, while its London career has been so successful that the author, at all events, may fairly congratulate himself on the number of times it has been before the public. If it had no better merit, "The Ticket-of-Leave Man" has at least a coherent plot, which is clearly the work of a skillful playwright. But independent of this, it inculcates a sufficient lesson and illustrates with much emphasis the difficulties which beset moral recovery. The setting of "The Ticket-of-Leave Man" at Booth's Theatre is in keeping with the high repute of the house, and possibly so slight a matter as the fact that a street scene viewed through the door of a country-house resembles rather a New-York street than a London one, (although it may not be quite in accordance with dramatic propriety,) will not count for much in consideration of the excellence of most of the arrangements. There was a very fair distribution of characters in last night's performance. Mr. Florence was especially good in the part of the hero, *Bob Brierly*, and, among other achievements, displayed a creditable acquaintance with the Lancashire dialect. In some performances of "The Ticket-of-Leave Man" it has been the habit to give undue weight to the part of *Hawkshaw*, by assigning it to the most prominent actor of the company, but clearly this idea never entered into the contemplation of the author, and Mr. Florence certainly adheres to the proper tradition in making *Bob Brierly* the hero. Mrs. Florence personates one of those amusing collateral characters who have nothing to do with the main thread of the story, but she does so after quite an agreeable fashion. The *May Edwards* of Miss Bella Pateman is a quiet, but a sufficiently earnest and well-conceived personation, and the remainder of the cast is satisfactory, if not particularly meritorious.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

A three-act "comedy" entitled "A Life's Dream," was produced by the Lingard-Dunning Combination Troupe last evening to a small audience. As a dramatic composition the comedy is of the dreamiest kind, and the actors whose names figured on the bill, with singular accord unite to make the audience also as dreamy as possible. Mr. Lingard endeavored, and with some success, to relieve the impossibilities of an incongruous character, *Scarlet Page*, which he filled. Mrs. Lingard, *née* Alice Dunning, by careful study and tasteful dresses gained the sympathy and applause of the audience, and Miss Dickey Lingard, though she adopted a gait wholly foreign to the stage of the Broadway Theatre, was quite *piquante* and captivating. The curtain fell on the comedy without any expression of regret on the part of the audience, and rose again to a very clever series of impersonations and sketches by Mr. Lingard, including presentations of popular personages, among whom were Kaiser Wilhelm of Prussia, Emperor Francis Joseph, of Austria, the Shah of Persia, the late Horace Greeley, and President Grant. Mr. Lingard, though very successful in his portrayal of these personages, failed in a great measure to realize the character of Edwin Forrest, whom he also endeavored to picture. The programme is to be repeated nightly until further notice.

MISSISSIPPI CENTRAL RAILROAD.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 1.—A dispatch from Vice President Edgar to-day, announces the completion of the Mississippi Central Railroad to Cairo. This important connection with the West and East has been quietly but persistently carried forward, notwithstanding the panic, and is regarded as a great triumph of Col. H. S. McComb's energy and administrative resources. Sleeping coaches will run through from New-Orleans to St. Louis, Chicago, and the East.

THE CUBAN JUNTA.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 1.—Señora Casnos, President of the New-York Cuban Junta; E. De Paso, and Manuel Govin, of Jamaica, arrived in this city on Sunday from New-York, and proceeded to Washington for the purpose of having an interview with the State Department officers and with the President. They have also provided the desk of each Congressman with a copy of a pamphlet prepared by the Junta of New-York, containing a record of all the outrages perpetrated in the past few years by Spain, especially those upon American citizens, [illegible]

SERENADE TO MR. SUMNER.

ADDRESS TO THE COLORED SERENADERS—HE URGES THEM TO VIGOROUSLY INSIST ON THEIR RIGHTS BEING RECOGNIZED.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Senator Sumner was serenaded to-night by the colored people of Washington, and in response to the compliment spoke as follows:

I am touched by this manifestation of regard and sympathy, but allow me to say most sincerely that I cannot claim any special merit. I have acted always at the prompting of conscience, and could not have done otherwise. Besides, I could not forget the honored Commonwealth which sent me here with the commission and command to labor always for human rights. Had I at any time hesitated, I should have been rebuked not only by my own conscience, but by the liberty-loving people of Massachusetts, one of whose standard-bearers I am. With the expression of my thanks, I might properly close, but seeing you face to face on this amiable errand, I am emboldened to dwell once more on what I have so often presented to my colored fellow-citizens of Washington. Your position is peculiar and most important, for you are placed on a hill, so as to be an example throughout the country. Our colored fellow-citizens elsewhere, counted by millions, will be encouraged or depressed by what is done here. They will do as you do, keeping in line with you, and according to a military phrase, "dressing on you." If you are earnest and united, they will be earnest and united. If you insist upon crowning reconstruction by a national statute declaring complete equality before the law—in other words, that everywhere, in everything regulated by law, there can be no discrimination on account of color—if you insist upon this most beneficent and comprehensive measure, which is the essential supplement and complement of all other measures, then will our colored citizens throughout the country do likewise—and so, being united, you will be heard, and, allow me to say, will prevail. The past has its lessons. I wish you to remember that the opening of the street-cars here was followed by opening them in other places; so that the battle here was for the whole country. The admission to testify here was the popular prelude to admission everywhere. The equal franchise here was the precursor of that universal measure by which the right to vote was declared independent of color. It now remains that you should be assured by law in the enjoyment of equal rights in education, in travel, and generally in the pursuit of happiness, and here, also, the key-note must proceed from Washington. One word more. It is not enough to have these assured by State laws. They must be placed under the safeguard of a national statute, reaching with equal and uniform power into every State, so that all shall be alike in rights whether in Massachusetts or South Carolina, in New-York or in New-Orleans. Such a statute will be the cap-stone of reconstruction. Let this be done, and the heavy burdens you have so long borne will drop from your shoulders, and our legislation will be relieved of all questions of color. Our laws hereafter will speak of persons, of citizens, of men, but nothing more will be said of "black" or "white." In this respect they will be like the national Constitution, which furnishes no excuse for any such question. I have done what I could to-day to secure this triumph, by introducing into the Senate what is extensively known as the Supplementary Civil Rights bill. It was the first bill introduced, and, therefore, stands number one on the calendar of the Senate. If my wishes or efforts can prevail, it will be the first to become a law.

NAVAL PREPARATIONS.

CONTINUED ACTIVITY IN THE PHILADELPHIA YARDS—WORK ON THE IRON-CLADS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1.—Contrary to report there has been no interruption in the activity at the navy-yard. The work on all the iron-clads is pushed incessantly, and a larger number of workmen are now employed on some portions of the work than last week. The Naval Department has already assigned officers to the monitors now in course of completion. Commander Joseph N. Miller will command the Ajax. Recruiting for the marines is carried on briskly. The present number of marines here is about 200. The officer commanding at the navy-yard is Col. M. R. Kintzing. The force is divided between Fort Mifflin, the Gray's Ferry and Bridesburg Arsenals, and Naval Asylum. As fast as accessions of fifteen and twenty are made to the numbers of the force new men are uniformed and transferred to Washington, from whence they are distributed to the naval stations and ships-of-war requiring them. It is now an almost daily occurrence to see wagons filled with naval and military uniforms and accoutrements, passing from the arsenals to the naval and military departments, and it is quite apparent that the warlike preparations in this city are now at their most vigorous stage. At the places outside of the city where Government contracts are being filled, the work on the same is being hurried vigorously. All the rolling mills at Coatesville have received large orders from the Naval and Military Departments at Washington, which will make operations lively for the Winter. A greater proportion of the iron made is to be used in the repair of monitors and war vessels. The monitors now at John Roach & Co.'s works, Chester, are the Jason, Wyandotte, Nahant, and Passaic. The tonnage of the latter three is 456 tons, and the Jason 550 tons, each, with single turret and two guns. One thousand five hundred men are busily engaged repairing and remodeling these formidable iron-clads. Out of the $3,200,000 appropriated for new sloops-of-war, this firm have received contracts amounting to $895,000. Besides the work of overhauling the above vessels, there are to be made at Roach & Co.'s works two sloops-of-war, at $580,000; engines and machinery for the Tennessee, $300,000; engines for the torpedo-boat, $200,000; two engines, $360,000. Five hundred men are working, day and night, on the iron-clad Canonicus, which is undergoing a thorough refitting, at the yards of the Harlan & Hollingworth Company, Wilmington, Del. She is a screw steamer, of 550 tons, and carries two heavy guns. It is expected that she will be ready to leave for the Cuban coast very soon. Commander L. A. Kimberly will be commandant. Work on the Lehigh, which was recently sent to the firm's yards, is progressing rapidly. It is understood that at least thirty of the iron-clads, which are now being overhauled in various places, will be ready to sail in thirty days.

THE BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD.

Work in the Brooklyn Navy-yard continues to be very actively pushed forward. As yet none of the workmen have been discharged, and it is not expected that any immediate reduction in the force will be made. Yesterday morning the officers of the Colorado were ordered to report to Capt. Ransom at the executive office. At 10 o'clock A. M. Capt. Shufeldt assumed the duties of Executive Officer in place of Capt. Ransom, ordered to the Colorado. The following officers have reported for duty: Capt. Ransom, R. C. Merrimon, Lieutenant Commander and Executive Officer; Horace Elman, Lieutenant Commander; Joseph C. Bradford, sailmaker; W. P. Rag, Midshipman; W. W. Williams, Pay Inspector; George R. Anderson, carpenter; Edward Longnecker, Lieutenant; Carl Rohr, Quartermaster; James M. Scott, Assistant Surgeon; J. C. P. Ragsdale, Lieutenant; Willie Swift, Lieutenant; Bloomfield McIlvain, Lieutenant; Wm. Winchester, acting boatswain; H. L. Slosson, Second Assistant Engineer; E. Waugh, gunner. It is expected that the Colorado will go into commission to-morrow. She will be ready to sail this week.

SENATOR FROM CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 1.—Ex-Gov. Haight publishes a letter declining candidacy for the United States Senatorship. The Senate met at noon to-day and adjourned till to-morrow. The Assembly also met and adjourned without specifying a day. The declination of Gov. Haight will oblige the Democrats to turn to their next available man. It is not known who they will select.

COLLAPSE OF THE LOUISVILLE BOARD OF TRADE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 1.—The Louisville Board of Trade closed its doors to-day, having no funds to meet expenses. The President ordered dispatches discontinued, after trying several days to get a quorum of Directors to meet the financial situation. Efforts will be made on Tuesday to revive the organization, but little interest is manifested as yet.

AN OCEAN DISASTER.

Continued from First Page.

Mrs. Chas. Mixter, Miss Madeline Mixter, seventeen years; Miss Helen Mixter, nine years. Mr. Sigourney was a son of Henry Sigourney, one of the old Bostonians, who left him, with other sons and daughters, a large property well secured. He was also grand nephew of Judge Parsons. He graduated from Harvard in the Class of 1851. He was prominent as a Director in the Boston, Nashua and Lowell Railroad, and also in the Laconia Pepperell Mills which are located in Biddeford, Me., though their financial management is from this city. He was a gentleman of fine culture and taste, and of such wealth that he was not obliged to take part in any active business. He married a daughter of Hon. Wm. C. Rives, formerly United States Minister to France. During the latter part of his life he has divided the year between this city and Newport, remaining at the sea-side until the approach of the coldest weather. He leaves one son, a young man about nineteen years of age, who is a member of the present Freshman Class of Harvard. When in Boston, Mr. Sigourney attended Emmanual Episcopal Church, of which the present Bishop Huntington, of Central New-York was formerly Rector. He had intended to remain abroad about two years. His city residence was at No 17 Beacon street. Mr. Curtis came of one of the oldest families in Boston. His father was a ship-master and a merchant. Mr. Curtis was educated for a profession, and was graduated at Harvard in 1818, but preferring mercantile life, he associated himself with his father soon after he left college. Subsequently he formed a partnership with Mr. Bouve and the firm, under the name of Curtis & Bouve, as commission merchants, has long been prominent. Their business was largely with Scotch houses, who consigned to them the most of the pig-iron sent to New-England. Within a few years Mr. Bouve withdrew from the firm, and it is now known as N. & N. W. Curtis, and its offices are at No. 130 State street. The N. W. of the firm is a son. There is another living, Dr. Hall Curtis, who, during the war, was a surgeon, connected with one of the Massachusetts regiments. Mr. Curtis lost his wife a few weeks ago, and her loss so affected him that his son-in-law, Mr. Mixter, persuaded him to take the trip to Europe as a beneficial change. He intended to remain in Paris through the Winter, and, if the condition of his health warranted, to visit Italy and Austria in the Summer. He was a member of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society, and was deeply interested in the educational establishments of the city. He also gave much attention to everything connected with his class and the college. It was not until the last moment that he found it possible to so adjust some business affairs as to be able to sail in the Ville du Havre. His residence in this city was at No. 85 Beacon street. Mr. Charles Mixter was well-known in business and railroad circles. He was about sixty years of age. In former days he was a member of the firm at J. C. Howe & Co., but he retired some years ago. He has long resided abroad with his wife and children, and he was returning home with his family, having been called hither by the illness of his wife's mother, Mrs. Nathaniel Curtis.

DISPATCH FROM SURVIVORS.

A dispatch was received this afternoon by Nathaniel W. Curtis, of this City, a son of Mr. Nathaniel Curtis, dated Paris, from Miss Madeline Mixter. It stated that the ship went down, and that Miss Madeline and Miss Helen only of their party were saved, which in every way confirms the first reports. The dispatch says the steamer came into collision with a vessel, and sank in a minute. All sank together.

NEW-YORKERS AMONG THE LOST.

The following particulars in reference to some of the passengers drowned, will be read with interest:

JUDGE RUFUS H. PECKHAM.

Judge Rufus H. Peckham, who is numbered among the lost passengers, was a native of this State and one of the Judges of the present Court of Appeals. In 1839 he was a leading lawyer and politician in Albany, and District Attorney for the Albany District. He was elected on the Democratic ticket to Congress from the same district, and was afterward elected a Judge of the Supreme Court of the State, and again re-elected without opposition. As a politician Judge Peckham was recognized as a leader in the Democratic ranks, and as a judicial officer stood high among the members of the Judiciary of this State. In 1840, the firm of Rufus H. & George W. Peckham, Albany, did probably the greatest amount of business of any firm in Albany. Judge Peckham was the father of Wheeler H. Peckham, of the firm of Miller, Stoutenburg & Peckham, No. 18 Wall street, and of Rufus H. Peckham, Jr., present District Attorney of Albany. Judge Peckham was twice married, his last wife, who is also recorded among the victims of this disaster, being a Miss Foote, of Morristown, N. J. Some time ago, at the earnest solicitation of his friends and his associates on the Bench, Judge Peckham was induced to go abroad in hopes of improving his health. He had complained of overwork for some time, and felt that a trip abroad would do him good. His indisposition, however, was only slight, and his general health was remarkably good.

Mr. Wheeler H. Peckham, of No. 18 Wall street, son of Judge Peckham, was greatly shocked on receiving news of his father's death. He remained at the office but a short time, and refused to see any one.

MR. AND MRS. THEO. JONANIQUE.

Mr. and Mrs. Theo. Jonanique, who were passengers, and who it is feared are lost, are residents of Paris. Mrs. Jonanique is a daughter of Mr. Roux, the well-known furniture dealer in Broadway. She was married some two years ago, and was on a visit with her husband to her family in this City.

MISS WAGSTAFF.

Miss Wagstaff, whose name appears among the lost, is a daughter of Dr. Wagstaff, of Long Island, but long a resident of this City, and sister of Col. Wagstaff, member of Assembly.

MISS WAITE.

Miss Julia B. Waite, who was among the drowned, was the daughter of the proprietor of the Brevoort House. Miss Waite, who had only just attained her twenty-first year, purposed accompanying her brother on a trip to Europe, for the benefit of his health. A telegram conveying the terrible news of the disaster to the Ville du Havre, and the loss of his daughter, reached Mr. Waite at an early hour yesterday morning, but it neither bore date nor indication of the place from which it had come. Mr. Waite, Jr., intended to remain in Europe during the Winter.

MR. W. H. BREEDEN.

Mr. W. H. Breeden, of the firm of Breeden & Southwick, carrying on business at No. 39 Barclay street and No. 44 Park place as agents of the Goodyear Rubber Boot and Shoe Association, was among the passengers who were lost; but Miss Breeden, who accompanied him on the voyage, was fortunately saved. No direct dispatch has been received from Miss Breeden by her relatives, but the intelligence is authentic, as it comes through Mr. James Bishop, importer, of No. 32 Broadway, one of the rescued passengers.

MRS. BININGER.

Intelligence has been received concerning Mrs. Bininger and her daughter, of No. 39 Broad street, who were passengers on board the ill-fated steamer. Mrs. Bininger was accompanying her daughter to France for the purpose of placing her at school. The news received comes from Miss Bininger, who states that she is on her way to Paris. Mrs. Bininger is missing, but the ultimate hope is cherished that she may have been rescued by the vessel which collided with the Ville du Havre.

REV. ANTONIO CARRASCO.

Rev. Antonio Carrasco, of Madrid, Spain, was a leading minister of the Free Church of that country, and was a young and very ardent preacher. He had been engaged for some time in the Protestant reformation now going on in Spain, and was distinguished for his great zeal and success in the cause of Christianity. Though he made his appearance in the conference here late in the session, his presence was greatly appreciated, and his counsel had great weight with the members of the Evangelical Alliance. The death of Mr. Carrasco will be much regretted by the ministry everywhere.

MR. LOUIS SQUADRILLE.

No tidings have been received of Mr. Louis Squadrille, jeweler, of No. 9 Maiden lane, who was one of the passengers. In the absence of any information, the presumption is that he has been lost, with the great majority of those on board.

PROF. C. PRONIER.

Prof. C. Pronier, of Geneva, Switzerland, a member of the Reformed Church, was a man of great ability, and of fine personal appearance. He made a decided impression upon all public assemblies before which he spoke, and was most cordially welcomed in private circles here.

MISS CHURCH.

Miss Church, reported lost, was a very accomplished young lady, who lately graduated at the Cooper Institute, and was on her way to Paris to finish her education.

MRS. L. KIDD.

Mrs. L. Kidd, the wife of an engraver of this City, residing at No. 208 West Thirty-fourth street, was also drowned. She was going to Europe on a visit. Her husband is residing at the Westchester Hotel.

MR. JAMES BISHOP.

Mr. James Bishop, of the firm of Bishop & Co., importers, No. 32 Broadway, is among the saved. The firm received yesterday the following dispatch: "Steamer wrecked; Breeden lost; daughter and myself well. Bishop." This is not the first escape of Mr. Bishop from death by accident. He was a passenger on the New-Haven Railroad when the famous Norwalk disaster occurred. Just before the cars plunged headlong into the river, because of the draw-bridge being left open, Mr. Bishop forced open a window and escaped with but little injury. Mr. Bishop's family are in Europe, where he was going to rejoin them.

MR. GEO. H. TAYLOR.

Mr. Geo. H. Taylor, another passenger on the ill-fated vessel, was a friend of Mr. Bishop, and the two were *compagnons de voyage*. Mr. Taylor's family, consisting of his wife and five sons, are in Europe. No intelligence of his fate was received up to a late hour last evening. He has resided for a long time in Lafayette avenue, Brooklyn, and is well known and highly esteemed in that city. Although only about forty-three years old, he was enabled to retire from business about three years ago, the firm of which he was at that time a member being Northrup, Taylor & Co., the Broadway dry-goods merchants.

MR. FRANCISCO LLADO.

Francisco Lladó, another passenger on the steam-ship, is the head of the firm of Lladó & Co., dealers in Spanish cork and cork wood, Nos. 132 and 134 Maiden lane. His partner received the following cablegram, dated Cardiff, from Mr. Lladó yesterday: "Steamer sunk. Arrived safe and sound. Francisco Lladó." Mr. Lladó was on the way to Catalonia and Andalusia, Spain, to visit his family.

CAPT. CHARLES HUNTER.

Capt. Charles Hunter, who was among the lost, was a native of Rhode Island. In 1831 he was attached to the frigate Potomac, of the Pacific Squadron, and in 1835 was transferred to the frigate Constitution, of the Mediterranean Squadron. Two years afterward he was removed to the Navy-Yard, Brooklyn, where he remained for some time, until he was promoted to the position of midshipman. In this capacity he was occupied on a receiving-ship at Philadelphia from 1838 to 1840. In 1841, he was commissioned as Lieutenant, and served on the sloop Concord in the Brazil squadron until 1843. He was afterward transferred to the sloop Saratoga and the brig Banbridge. In 1855 he retired from the service, and, six years later, was appointed as Commander of the steamer Montgomery, of the W. G. B. squadron, and on the 25th of July, 1866, received his commission as Captain.

M. COLLODION.

Collodion, the caricaturist, who appeared at the Olympic Theatre, in this City, as one of the attractions of the Lydia Thompson Troupe, was one of those who went down on the ill-fated Ville du Havre. He was a native of Paris, France, but was obliged to leave that city on account of a caricature which he made of President Thiers. Soon after leaving France he secured an engagement and appeared at the Alhambra, in London. In that city he was employed by Mr. Henderson, of the Thompson Troupe, and came to America. He appeared for two weeks at the Olympic, and then went to Cincinnati and other Western cities. Upon returning from the West he intended to establish a studio in this City, but upon the breaking out of the panic and the subsequent financial difficulties, he determined to return to France, hoping to revisit America in the Spring. Collodion was a man of some thirty-five years of age, and had won for himself a local fame in Paris. He was nearly six feet high, and was a man of more than ordinary intelligence. He was accompanied by his wife, a lady of rare beauty. She was drowned with him.

MISS C. TURCAS.

Miss C. Turcas, one of the passengers, was on her way to Paris, where she was going to be married. Her name is not among those reported as saved. Her parents were of French descent, and resided, before the present difficulties, in the Island of Cuba, in the City of Santiago de Cuba, where they owned large coffee plantations. At the breaking out of the revolution in Cuba, they came to this City. Within the last two years they both died, and about a year ago, a brother of the young lady in question, died at Santiago de Cuba shortly after his arrival at that port, where he went to settle up some family affairs. Miss Turcas was about seventeen years of age, and is said to have been exceedingly beautiful.

RECEPTION OF THE NEWS IN THIS CITY.

The receipt of the news in this City of the appalling disaster to the Ville du Havre, and the loss of so many lives, created the utmost excitement and horror. The feeling exhibited at the dreadful intelligence circulated was much more intense even than that created by the news of the Atlantic disaster. This is accounted for by the fact that the lost steam-ship was looked upon as the favorite vessel of the Transatlantic Company, and carried from New-York a list of passengers who were nearly all intimately connected with prominent citizens of this and neighboring cities. The Atlantic, on the other hand, was coming to our shores with a large number of emigrants who were unknown to us, and in whose fate, while deeply sympathizing, the public could not be expected to feel that interest attaching to those who had just gone from our midst.

The extent of the disaster was so great that people at first were disinclined to believe the reports, or at least deemed it probable that they were greatly exaggerated, but all doubts as to the dreadful character of the calamity were dissipated when the bulletin boards at the various newspaper offices confirmed the tidings, and the extra editorials of the evening papers containing the particulars and the list of the saved came out. The fearful calamity instantly became the universal topic of conversation in every quarter, and the greatest sympathy was expressed for the unfortunate sufferers. At the various hotels and restaurants, especially those frequented by French citizens, the news caused the most intense excitement.

SCENES AT THE OFFICE OF THE COMPANY.

From an early hour in the morning the office of the company, No. 58 Broadway, was thronged with an anxious crowd of persons eagerly seeking for intelligence of their friends who were passengers on board the ill-fated steamer. The majority of the inquirers were, judging from their dress and appearance, people of wealth and respectability. It was evident that they were making strong efforts to suppress the emotions that agitated them, but their troubled countenances and nervous movements plainly indicated the suspense and anxiety they were enduring. Toward all comers the officers of the company exhibited the utmost consideration and kindness, answering with undeviating courtesy the numerous inquiries addressed to them. When the list of the saved was posted up in a conspicuous place it was eagerly read by hundreds of anxious ones, and instantly were heard exclamations of joy or despair as the beholder found that his relative or friend had been saved or had met with a watery grave. Unfortunately to the greater number present the intelligence conveyed was that of disaster and death. Several who, hoping against hope, had scanned the fated paper with an intensity of desire almost approaching to agony that it might contain the name of the absent loved one, the saved relative or dear friend, when they found that it did not, burst into tears and sorrowfully turned away and left the office. In curious contrast with the misery depicted on the countenances of these was the expression of joy and relief which shone on the faces of those who happily found on the list the name of some dear one whom, perhaps, a moment before they had given up for lost. As the day wore on, several scenes and incidents of a moving and pathetic character were witnessed. At about 10 o'clock Mr. A. Bininger, a well-known importer doing business at No. 39 Broad street, rushed into the office, with a wild, scared face, and begged to know what information had been received of his wife and daughter. The clerks were unable to tell him anything, and on asking him if he had received any tidings himself, he replied, in a hoarse voice, full of agony, "Yes, my wife is dead! My wife is dead!" He then threw on the counter a cable dispatch signed by his daughter, and containing simply the words, "Alone saved. Going to Paris." He repeated from time to time, "My daughter is saved, but my wife is dead!" and seemed almost overpowered by his emotion. An old gentleman crowded his way to the bulletin and eagerly scanned it. Having gone through the list of names, he threw his hands above his head with a gesture eloquent of anguish and despair and cried out, "My boy, my boy! he is lost!" In reply to the inquiry of a bystander, he said his son's name was Leon Trefousse, of Chaumont, and that he was but twenty-one years old. It was noticeable that comparatively few women called throughout the day, and in this particular the scene witnessed there was in remarkable contrast to that presented at the office of the White Star Company at the time of the awful Atlantic disaster. Quite late in the afternoon a lady, dressed in mourning, entered the room, and made some inquiries of one of the clerks, who referred her for information to the bulletin-board containing the list of the saved. Having read this attentively, the lady quickly pulled her veil over her face, and walked sadly away. It was evident that she had not found on the list the name she sought. A gentleman called and inquired whether any of the children of Mrs. Spafford had been saved, and, receiving an answer in the negative, uttered in a tone of heartfelt anguish, "My God, all lost, all lost!" From one of the attachés of the office a reporter of THE TIMES learned that the Breeden family, who are among the lost, had taken their passage as early as June last, and had, unfortunately for themselves, postponed their departure from week to week, and finally went by the Ville du Havre. The reporter also learned that the telegram announcing the loss of Mr. Waite's relatives was sent to the Brevoort House about 2 o'clock yesterday morning, but that the clerk did not think it necessary to awake Mr. Waite to give it to him. Mr. Waite was handed the fatal message just as he was about to seat himself at breakfast. Some few of the friends of the lost passengers commented, in rather severe terms, upon the fact that the Captain, his officers, and the majority of the crew, should have escaped when nearly all others on board had perished. This circumstance, however, it was generally conceded, was to be accounted for by the fact that the disaster resulted from collision at night, and that consequently the Captain and sailors, being on deck, while the passengers were in the saloons, had the best chance to save themselves.

WHAT THE AGENT OF THE LINE SAYS.

To a reporter of THE TIMES, Mr. George McKenzie, the agent of the Transatlantic Line, stated that the Villa du Havre was the very finest vessel of their fleet. It was almost incomprehensible to him how she could have been run down by a vessel so much inferior to her in tonnage as the Loch Earn is. He could only account for it on the supposition that the accident had occurred in a fog, and that the Villa du Havre had been struck right amidships. Had the steamer been struck in any other part of her, she certainly would not have been sunk. There was no better or braver officer afloat than Capt. Surmont. He had been for years in the service of the company, and they considered him their best Captain. It was his invariable habit to remain on deck at night, on each voyage, taking the rest he needed in the day-time. In reply to a question from the reporter, Mr. McKenzie said that on the supposition that the accident had occurred during a fog, he believed that it might have been averted if the steamer had been furnished with the electric light. The experiments with the electric light on the St. Laurent had been eminently successful, and it was his impression that the company had intended to adopt it on all their ships. They ceased, however, to use it about the time of the Franco-Prussian war, and had not resumed it since.

DAMAGED CONDITION OF THE LOCH EARN.

THE SHIP SO MUCH INJURED THAT THE RESCUED PASSENGERS REQUEST TO BE TRANSFERRED—NOTHING HEARD OF HER SINCE.

LONDON, Dec. 1—6:30 P. M.—The Loch Earn was so badly damaged by the collision with the steam-ship that the persons rescued by her from the wreck requested to be put on board the Trimountain. All were safely transferred, with the exception of three persons, who were too badly injured to be removed. After the collision the Loch Earn put about for Queenstown, at which port she was due about the 29th ult., notwithstanding her disabled condition. Nothing has yet been heard of her.

JUDGE AND MRS. PECKHAM, OF ALBANY.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 1.—The loss of the Ville du Havre, on which were Judge Peckham and his wife, of this city, and others well known here, has caused great sadness among our citizens.

THE BUSINESS PART OF FISHKILL DESTROYED BY FIRE.

FISHKILL, N. Y., Dec. 1.—A destructive incendiary fire occurred at Fishkill village this morning at 3 o'clock. The entire business portion of the village was destroyed. The losses and insurances foot up as follows: Wm. B. Hoyt, dry goods, loss $9,000, insurance $3,000; Dewitt Smith, grocer, loss $8,000, insurance $2,800; Frank Benjamin, groceries and drugs, $17,000, insurance $9,500; J. L. Kniffen, saloon, $11,000, insurance $2,500; Mrs. Emigh, dwelling, $5,000, insurance $1,500; H. F. Wolcott, dwelling, $7,500, insurance $4,500; Chas. Halsted, drugs and paints, $5,000, insurance $3,000; A. Hughson, stoves, $8,000, insurance $4,500; Union Hotel, estate of W. S. Jackson, $7,000, insurance $4,000; Isaac Peters, hotel, $3,000, no insurance; Mrs. Southard, dwelling, $3,000, insurance $1,000; W. B. Blackmore, $1,000; S. A. Hoyt, three stores, $18,000, insurance $6,600; Lyric Hall, owned by the heirs of Stephen Bedford, $10,000, insurance $7,500; G. W. Owens, of Fishkill *Journal*, $6,000, insurance $2,500. A man named Edward Jones has been arrested at Poughkeepsie on suspicion of being the incendiary. The flames had everything their own way, there being but one engine in the village, and that soon froze up. Engines from Matteawan and Fishkill Landing arrived in time to save the remaining portion of the village from destruction. All the buildings destroyed were frame, with but one or two exceptions. The village is not provided with water.

WORKING MEN'S CENTRAL COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Working Men's Central Council was held at Masonic Hall last evening, when it was resolved to parade on the 11th inst., passing in review before the Mayor and Common Council at the City Hall, the object being to show the strength of their organization. A delegation will be appointed to wait on the Mayor and request him to co-operate with them in devising measures for the relief of the large number of working men out of employment. The meeting then adjourned.

DEATH OF JUDGE KIVLEN.

Judge Thomas Kivlen, of the Second District Court, died yesterday morning at about 4 o'clock at the residence of Richard Field, Esq., No. 94 White street, his disease being paralysis, from which he has been a sufferer for the past three years. He attended court on Saturday, and was as well as usual up to 8 o'clock last evening. He has held the office of Justice for the last ten years, this being his second term.

THE KELSEY CASE.

In the case of the reward for the recovery of the remains of Charles G. Kelsey, of Huntington, Long Island, all the parties met yesterday morning at Babylon, at the office of Judge Reed, the arbitrator. The case was settled by the Supervisors consenting to pay the full amount of the reward offered for the recovery of the body, taking security to indemnify themselves.

WASHINGTON.

THE SALARY BILL—ITS REPEAL PROPOSED.

CAUCUS OF THE REPUBLICAN MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE—UNANIMITY OF OPINION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—A caucus of the Republican members of the House was called this evening, and lasted three hours. The subject for discussion was the repealing of the Increase-of-salary law. Although there was a great variety of opinions, the caucus arrived at a nearly unanimous conclusion. The caucus being called to order by Horace Maynard, permanent President of the caucus, Jas. A. Kasson, of Iowa, introduced a resolution proposing the repeal of all provisions of the increase of salary law which have reference to members of the House of Representatives and its employes, and suggesting the appointment of a committee, number not named, to prepare a bill to this end.

Eugene Hale, of Maine, proposed a substitute, simply declaring for the repeal of the provision regarding the salary so far as the Constitution would permit. His reference to the Constitution was intended to cover the salaries of the President and the Justices of the Supreme Court. He desired to have the action of the caucus represent the entire scope of the bill. There were a great number of amendments of an important character, nearly all of the old members joined in the debate, the tenor of which was friendly and harmonious. Gen. Butler advocated a bill declaring for the repeal of the retroactive portion of the Increase-of-salary law, but leaving the salary for the future as it now stands.

Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, and a number of Southern Republicans stated that their constituents were contented with the present salary, and that if they voted for any modification at all it would be out of respect to the sentiment of other portions of the country, and not at the request of their own people.

In considering the subject of future pay, it was generally agreed that the old mileage system shall not be restored, and that henceforth only actual traveling expenses shall be allowed.

Lyman Tremain and Ellis H. Roberts were the only speakers from New-York, and both declared themselves in favor of a repeal, and for a reduction of the salary to the old standard. Mr. Roberts favored Kasson's proposition of a reference to a committee. Mr. Tremain rather favored the proposition of Mr. Hale.

Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, proposed that all bills which shall be introduced be referred to a special committee prior to the appointment of the regular committee, and subsequently to the Judiciary Committee. The proposition failed.

Ellis H. Roberts introduced a resolution toward the close of the caucus declaring it to be the sense of the caucus that the Constitution be so amended that any increase of salary shall hereafter take effect after the Congress creating it, and that Salary laws should only be prospective. Horatio Burchard suggested that it was inexpedient to pass such a resolution, as it would tend to keep alive the agitation concerning back pay. Gen. Butler stated that unless the resolution was withdrawn he should be compelled to move an adjournment. Mr. Roberts rejoined that a Republican caucus would do well to think twice before declaring against a proposition which it is manifest the people clearly demand. The Increase-of-salary law was admitted to be the crowning mistake of the last Congress, and it would be little enough for this Congress to provide against possible repetition of such legislative mistakes. He maintained that while the speaker of the caucus had had much to say of the arrogant clamor of the people and of the press, there was a clamor of self-interest which was much more dangerous, and against which the time had now come to erect safeguards. Without taking action upon the resolution the caucus adjourned.

The final result of the caucus was the passage of a resolution declaring for the unconditional repeal of the law, and for the appointment of a committee of five to prepare a new Salary bill.

Mr. Maynard appointed the following committee: John A. Kasson, of Iowa, Chairman; Lyman Tremain, of New-York; Eugene Hale, of Maine; Benj. F. Butler, of Massachusetts, and Charles R. Thomas, of North Carolina.

The committee will meet to-morrow morning at 16 o'clock, and intend immediately to prepare a bill. Eugene Hale, of the committee, has already prepared a bill, which provides for the repeal of all the provisions of the Increase-of-salary law regarding salaries, except those relating to the salaries of the President and the Judges of the Supreme Court, and further provides that the compensation and mileage of Senators, Representatives, delegates, the Vice President, and Speaker of the House shall be the same for the Forty-third Congress, and for all subsequent Congresses as it was prior to the enactment of the provisions repealed. The bill also provides that the sums returned to the Treasury be formally covered into the Treasury of the United States.

THE INCREASED ESTIMATES FOR 1875.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—In the estimates for 1875, the State Department shows an apparent increase over those for last year of nearly $2,000,000. This is explained by the unusual expenditure made necessary by the awards of the British Commission, of $1,929,819. After the entire increase of estimates over last year of nearly $11,000,000, nearly $9,000,000 are for public works. The two items above noted constitute nearly the amount of the increase in the estimates for the next fiscal year.

THE SUMNER-CAMERON TELEGRAM.

The autograph letter which it was stated last night Mr. Sumner had received from members of the Spanish Cortes, turns out to have been a telegram to himself and Senator Cameron jointly. There has been, privately, this afternoon, much unfavorable comment on Mr. Sumner's attempt to have the telegram read in the Senate this afternoon before the Message of the President had been heard, and especially when affairs between Spain and the United States are not absolutely settled, and the hope of peace which Mr. Sumner desires so much might be destroyed by an excited discussion.

SERENADE TO MR. MAYNARD.

Tennesseeans resident in Washington have arranged a serenade for Mr. Maynard, to be tendered to him next Wednesday.

REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

A caucus of Republican Senators will be held to-morrow morning. The invitation is extended to those who voted for the candidates of the Philadelphia Convention. This will exclude the Liberal Republican Senators who supported Mr. Greeley. A committee will be chosen to revise the Senate Committees for the session. A chairman pro tempore will be selected. Mr. Carpenter's friends are confident he will make statements which will secure his re-election to that office.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE SURRATT CONTROVERSY.

Judge Advocate General Holt publishes a long rejoinder to Ex-President Johnson. He says Mr. Johnson is guilty of gross perversion in his statement of what occurred at their interview just previous to the execution of Mrs. Surratt. It would be seen by reference to Gen. Ekin and Gen. Mussy's letter that the statements were used by Mr. Johnson himself that he now seeks to put into Mr. Holt's mouth. Mr. Holt says: "While, of course, I assented then, as I do now, to the general doctrine that sex is no excuse for treason or other crime, the vehement presentation of that view came from Mr. Johnson after reading the recommendation for commutation—not from myself." Mr. Holt says Mr. Johnson's motive for the original fabrication of his calumny was to appease the Catholics, among whom there was universal exasperation at the execution of Mrs. Surratt, a member of their Church. This smote clamorously upon his ears, knowing, as he did, the vast political power of this religious sect, and therefore he grew sore afraid. Mr. Holt concludes: "The conduct of Ex-President Johnson, now so fully exposed, is truly a humiliating event in our history. All that I have suffered from that quarter in the way of relentless aspersion for the last eight years has come solely from the fact that I so far trusted to his honor as the Chief Magistrate of the nation as to hold with him a confidential interview on a matter of public business. Unhappy, most unhappy, for me that my official duty obliged me to do this. And now, as a solemn warning to those who are to come after me, I leave this record of the unparalleled treachery which followed."

ESTIMATES FOR 1875 AND 1874.

The following is a total recapitulation by departments of the estimates for 1875, as also the estimates for 1874:

	1875.	1874.
Congress	$8,281,570 03	$5,528,983 91
Executive proper	81,300 00	52,000 00
State Department	3,672,524 00	1,498,574 00
Treasury Department	173,384,905 15	170,734,771 43
War Department	60,180,923 89	55,400,818 28
Navy Department	20,268,435 14	22,641,097 15
Interior Department	41,758,053 61	40,499,937 50
Post Office Department	7,345,835 00	7,887,104 00
Justice Department	3,951,800 00	3,869,030 00
Agricultural Department	273,390 00	204,640 00
Total	$319,198,736 82	$308,323,256 27

The appropriations for 1874 aggregated $306,060,252 24

THE INTERNAL REVENUE DEFALCATION IN VERMONT.

It having been stated that Internal Revenue Collector Crane, of Burlington, Vt., has been found to be a defaulter in the sum of $170,000, and that Senator Edmunds of that State is one of his bondsmen, it may be said that the books of the Treasury Department show that the defalcation is but $17,000. It has been shown to the satisfaction of the authorities that Mr. Crane is not the defaulter but that the defalcation is on the part of one of his subordinates, for which he is responsible.

CIVIL SUITS IN WHICH THE UNITED STATES ARE A PARTY.

It appears by the report of Attorney General Williams that the civil suits on the 1st of July last, to which the United States were a party, were as follows: Customs suits, 3,759; internal revenue suits, 1,482; Post Office suits, 142; miscellaneous suits, 2,216, making in the aggregate 7,599 suits pending on that day. During the same year the aggregate amount of judgments in favor of the United States in these suits was $3,208,402, and the amount actually realized on the judgments was $1,698,133. There were pending on the 1st of July last, in Circuit and District Courts of the United States, 6,274 criminal prosecutions, the result of which is given in the report. Exhibits are also given of the number and results of civil suits in the Federal Courts. A total of 15,141 suits of all classes were commenced in the year ending with June last. The total number terminated was 7,276. A summary of the business transacted by the Court of Claims for the past year shows that the miscellaneous cases disposed of amounted to 1,493; cotton cases, 107; total, 1,600. The amount claimed was $7,015,223. The amount awarded was as follows: In the miscellaneous cases, $753,402; in the cotton cases, $3,130,398, making a total of $3,883,800. The number of cases disposed of during the year was 1,600. Those still pending amount to 4,802. The amount expended by the Department of Justice was $3,031,000. Information in relation to other branches falling under the department is given, concluding with an account of the suits brought by the United States against the Union Pacific Railroad Company and the Credit Mobilier. Judge Hunt, having filed an opinion, in which he holds and decides, not only that there is no right of action in the United States for the causes specified in the act of Congress to recover, but that Congress cannot give to the United States the right to recover upon said causes of action, the decision, in effect, renders nugatory the law under which the suit was brought. Therefore, the Attorney General considers it to be his duty to appeal from this decision to the Supreme Court of the United States.

INCREASE OF SALARIES.

Mr. Wright's bill to repeal the act of March 3, 1873, increasing salaries, &c., provides that all salaries increased by that act be fixed at the same amounts as they were before its passage, though, so far as it applies to the President, it shall take effect after the present term under the Constitution. So far as it applies to Senators, Representatives, and others it is to take effect upon the date of passage. The bill further provides that it shall not be so construed as to revive the franking privilege.

WINTER WEATHER.

THE STORM IN THE CITY.

The first snow-storm of the season began at an early hour yesterday morning, and continued with little or no abatement during the whole of the day. Pedestrian exercise was rendered well-nigh impossible, and the street cars, as a consequence, received a large addition to their ordinary complement of passengers. The caution used by people walking on the sidewalks did not prevent a great many from falling, and in some instances serious injuries were sustained. Broadway, Wall street and other crowded thoroughfares seemed to have more than their usual throng of frequenters on account of the slowness with which foot passengers moved and the consequent difficulty with which persons engaged in business requiring haste and dispatch were able to proceed. Winter apparel, too, seemed to have really shown itself for the first time in the season. Fur caps and seal-skin were everywhere visible; so were overcoats, which had evidently been made more with a regard to comfort and warmth than to elegance and symmetry. A biting wind added to the discomfort produced by the snow-fall, the effect being most strikingly exemplified in the case of those unlucky people who were obliged to share in common with the driver and the conductor the "outside" miseries of a street car.

INTENSE COLD.

BOSTON, Dec. 1.—The cold weather here for the past week has no parallel in the memory of the oldest inhabitant for this season of the year, the thermometer ranging in the vicinity of zero. This morning it was 7° below zero.

TORONTO, Ontario, Dec. 1.—A severe snow-storm, with a strong easterly wind, prevails here to-day.

QUEBEC, Dec. 1.—The weather here is calm and cold, with the thermometer 12° below zero.

THE HUDSON RIVER.

RONDOUT, N. Y., Dec. 1.—The freight and passenger steamers Thomas Cornell and James W. Baldwin, between this city and New-York, have gone into Winter quarters. The ice in the river at this point makes navigation difficult and dangerous. The ferry-boat is much delayed on her trips between here and Rhinebeck.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Dec. 1.—A light snow-storm has prevailed here all day, and the weather is very cold. It is difficult crossing at Rhinebeck. The river there and here is filled with floating ice. The steamer Thomas Cornell passed south at 4 o'clock P. M.

THE SIGNAL OFFICE REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1—A. M.—Light variable winds, with cold and generally clear weather prevail in Northern New-England and St. Lawrence Valley. In Southern New-England and the Middle States, and thence westward to the Upper Mississippi Valley, fresh and brisk easterly to southerly winds and stormy weather continue. In the South Atlantic States continued low temperature and generally clear weather are reported. In the Gulf States the cloudiness has increased, with threatening weather on the coast. The temperature has risen decidedly in the Mississippi and Missouri valleys, and thence eastward to the Ohio. The barometer continues highest in New-England and the St. Lawrence valley. It is lowest in Iowa.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England, light to fresh variable and easterly winds will prevail, with increasing cloudiness, continued low temperature, and areas of snow.

For the Middle States and the lake region diminishing pressure, fresh and occasionally brisk easterly to southerly winds with snow and rain.

For the Ohio Valley and southward to Tennessee, less pressure, rising temperature.

IN THE CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, Herald Building: 3 A. M., 27°; 6 A. M., 25°; 9 A. M., 23°; 12 M., 24°; 3:30 P. M., 24°; 6 P. M., 22°; 9 P. M., 20°; 12 P. M., 19°. Average temperature yesterday, 23°.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Augustus Townsend, Chairman of the Selectmen of Waltham, Mass., cut his throat on Sunday.

The municipal election in Cambridge, Mass., yesterday, resulted in the re-election of Mayor Bradford.

John Kelly, of Somerville, Mass., cut his throat yesterday. He leaves a wife and three children.

E. H. Rollins, Treasurer of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, is temporarily laid up in Boston by a fall on the ice.

A number of vessels bound through the Welland Canal were laid up at Port Colborne yesterday, there being no prospect of getting through this Fall.

Merritt Wheeler, the murderer, attempted suicide in the Auburn, N. Y., Jail yesterday morning by cutting two deep gashes in his throat with a razor.

The funeral of Ex-Senator Yates took place in Jacksonville, Ill., on Sunday, and drew together the largest concourse of persons that ever attended a funeral in that city.

A man named Flynn, living in Weedsport, eight miles from Auburn, N. Y., murdered his wife on Saturday night by breaking in her skull with a boot-jack. He is under arrest.

A fire yesterday on Pacific street, San Francisco, destroyed the Atlantic Hotel and several other buildings. Charles Allen, a guest at the hotel, was burned to death.

Mary Haly, fifty-eight years of age, died in Springfield, Mass., on Sunday, from injuries received in a drunken fight a week ago. Her son-in-law and another man have disappeared.

A cable dispatch received at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., states that Charles Howard, the Sylvan Lake robber, was arrested at Londonderry, on the arrival of the steamer on board of which he was a passenger.

The schooner Mary Farrow, from St. John, N. B., for Providence, R. I., has arrived at Newport with her deck-load of laths washed overboard. A colored seaman, a native of North Carolina, was also washed overboard and was lost.

Rev. H. Mulholland, Pastor of St. John's Roman Catholic Church, Lockport, N. Y., made a misstep and fell down stairs on Saturday, striking his head against a door and fracturing the skull. He died yesterday morning. The deceased was widely known throughout the State.

NEW-JERSEY COURT OF PARDONS.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 1.—The New-Jersey Court of Pardons, which met at Trenton yesterday, adjourned without interfering in the case of Mecchia, convicted of the murder of a Deputy United States Marshal at Jersey City, and sentenced to be hanged. The case of the German, Waldenberger, convicted of manslaughter in Atlantic County, was postponed until the next term of the court.

THE CANADA SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 1.—The first trip on the Canada Southern Railway, over the international bridge at this point, was made to-day. This effects a direct connection, without change of cars, between Detroit and all points East and South touched by the Buffalo, New-York and Pennsylvania Railway.

THE VIRGINIUS—LARGE RECEIPTS OF FLOUR AT HAVANA.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1.—The steamer Juniata, from Havana reports that the Virginius was still afloat when she left Havana on Tuesday last.

All vessels arriving at Havana had full cargoes of flour, and 50,000 barrels had been ordered from New-Orleans.

THE PHILADELPHIA EXHIBITION.

BERLIN, Dec. 1.—The Federal Council have accepted the official invitation to Germany to participate in the Universal Exhibition at Philadelphia in 1876, and have decided to leave the appointment of Commissioners to represent Germany at the exhibition in the hands of Prince Bismarck.

FIRE IN MONTREAL.

Soon after 9 o'clock, last evening, an alarm was sounded from Box No. 4, for a fire which was bursting out through a partition between the engine-room of the *Minerve* office and the establishment of Messrs. Barrette & Price, dry goods dealers, No. 208 Notre Dame street. The men of No. 2 Fire Station promptly extinguished the flames with two Babcock Extinguishers.—*Montreal Daily Witness, Nov. 27, 1873.*

Do You Know It? Important to Invalids. WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME AND SODA is an immediate cure for General Debility, Loss of Nervous Power and Energy, Nervousness, Loss of Appetite, Wakefulness, and Weakness of every description. It is the grandest Vitalizing Tonic and Invigorator ever discovered. TRY IT! Prices, $1 and $2 per bottle. Call or send for circular. J. WINCHESTER & CO., Chemists, —*Advertisement.* No. 36 John st., New-York.

Baker's Chocolate. A good cup of Cocoa is easily had, if you will insist on your grocer furnishing W. BAKER & CO.'S HOMEOPATHIC COCOA.—*Advertisement.*

The Filthy and Infectious "Sponge Pad" Truss has yielded to the Elastic Truss, at No. 683 Broadway, which holds the rupture comfortably till permanently cured.—*Advertisement.*

A Luxury. To have teeth drawn at Dr. COLTON'S, as he draws them. No. 58 Cooper Institute. A fact.—*Advertisement.*

A Standard American Cologne. BURNETT'S is unrivaled in the richness and delicacy of its perfume.—*Advertisement.*

The "Elastic Truss," sold at POMEROY'S, No. 744 Broadway, for $3, is warranted to be the best made.—*Advertisement.*

Baker's Chocolate. If you wish the best Vanilla Chocolate, get Baker's.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports, items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price, FIVE CENTS.

The Infant's Friend. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the best and surest remedy in the world for all diseases of children, such as teething, wind colic, &c. It corrects acidity of the stomach, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health, and comfort to mother and child. Perfectly safe in all cases, as millions of mothers can testify.

"A Friend in Need is a Friend Indeed;" and such a friend is HELMBOLD'S BUCHU to the unfortunate sufferer who has been sowing his wild oats. Warranted to cure all diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs. Look out for counterfeits. Genuine has private proprietary stamp of H. T. Helmbold on each bottle. Directions accompany. Sold by all druggists. JOHN F. HENRY, New-York, Sole Agent.

An Established Remedy.—"Brown's BRONCHIAL TROCHES" are widely known as an established remedy for coughs, colds, bronchitis, hoarseness, and other troubles of the throat and lungs.

Hair Dye! Hair Dye! Hair Dye! BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true, safe, and perfect hair dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Sold everywhere by druggists.

Wedding Cards, No. 104 Fulton-st. WILLIAM EVERDELL'S SONS. Established 1815. We have no branch offices.

Save Your Gas Bills.—Ask your grocer for CHARD & HOWES' SILVER SPRING OIL. Brilliant and safe. No. 134 Maiden lane.

Wedding Invitations, Ball Cards, Orders of Dancing, Foreign Note-papers. JAMES EVERDELL, No. 302 Broadway. Established 1840.

For a Stylish and Elegant Dress or Business hat, go to ESPENSCHEID, Manufacturer, No. 118 Nassau st.

Lundborg's Recherche Perfumes possess great delicacy and are truthful to nature.

MARRIED.

PAIGE—FRANCHOT.—At St. George's Church, Schenectady, Nov. 20, 1873, by Rev. Wm. Payne, D. D., John Keyes Paige to [illegible], daughter of Richard Franchot, all of that city.

[illegible]

A. BOEHM, daughter of the late Henry M. Boehm, of Richmond, Staten Island.

DIED.

ALLEN.—On Sunday night, Nov. 30, BENJAMIN C. ALLEN, aged 58 years.

His friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his brother, Abner Allen, Deal, Monmouth County, N. J., on Wednesday, Dec. 3, at 11:30 o'clock A. M., and from Friends' Meeting-house, at Shrewsbury, at 1 o'clock.

APPLETON.—On Sunday, Nov. 30, at Dobb's Ferry, MALVINA W., wife of Daniel S. Appleton and daughter of the late Charles H. Marshall.

The funeral services will be held on Wednesday, the 3d inst., at 10 A. M., at the Church of the Covenant, Park avenue, corner of 35th st.

ARMSTRONG.—On Sunday, Nov. 30, at his residence, No. 16 West 50th st., JOHN ARMSTRONG, aged 51 years.

Funeral services will be held at All Soul's Church, (Rev. Dr. Bellows,) corner of 4th av. and 20th st., on Wednesday morning, Dec. 3, at 10:30 o'clock. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

APPLETON.—At Morrisania, Nov. 29, Rev. SAMUEL G. APPLETON.

The clergy and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at St. Paul's Church, Morrisania, Tuesday, 3 o'clock. Train leaves 42d st., 2:30 o'clock.

ARMSTRONG.—The funeral of Mr. THOMAS ARMSTRONG, lately deceased, will take place on Tuesday, Dec. 2, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of Mr. A. Fitzgerald, No. 81 Hicks st., Brooklyn. The friends of both families and those of his partner, Mr. John Campbell, are invited to attend the funeral.

FERRIS.—At Paris, France, on the 29th November, THOMAS T. FERRIS, late of the City of New-York.

GILBERT.—At Washingtonville, Orange County, N. Y., on Saturday morning, Nov. 29, MARY C. GILBERT, wife of Rev. B. G. Benedict, Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of that place.

The funeral services will take place on Tuesday, 2d inst., at 1 o'clock, at the church, at Washingtonville.

MARTYN.—At his residence, 11th st., corner 4th av., Brooklyn, Monday morning, Dec. 1, CHARLES G. MARTYN, aged 39 years.

Friends of the family, and members of any organization of which he was a member, are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, Dec. 3, at 3 P. M., without further notice.

MEAD.—On Sunday, Nov. 30, SARAH ANN MEAD, youngest daughter of Henry and Melinda Mead, aged 14 years, 2 months, and 4 days.

The friends and relations are invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, Dec. 3, at 1 P. M., at the residence of her parents, No. 18 Commerce st.

OLMSTED.—On Monday morning, Dec. 1, at Keble Hall, No. 7 East 27th st., DAVID WILKINSON OLMSTED, member of the Middle Class of the General Theological Seminary, aged 23 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

PALMER.—On Sunday morning, Nov. 30, NANCY E., widow of the late Rev. Joseph Palmer, in the 64th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 54 Tompkins place, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Dec. 3, at 1 o'clock P. M.

PYLE.—On Monday, Dec. 1, CHARLES SUMNER, third son of James and Esther A. Pyle, aged 16 years.

Funeral service will be held at the Central Baptist Church, 42d st., between 7th and 8th avs., on Wednesday, Dec. 3, at 1 o'clock. Relatives and friends respectfully invited.

REDFIELD.—At his residence, Harlem, on Saturday, Nov. 29, P. M. W. REDFIELD, M. D., Professor in the Normal College.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the First Presbyterian Church, corner 11th st. and 5th avenue, on Thursday, the 4th inst., at 3:30 P. M.

☞ Newark papers please copy.

THURBER.—On Monday, Dec. 1, after a short illness, CHARLES L. THURBER.

Services at his late residence, [illegible] on Wednesday, Dec. 3, at 3:30 P. M. [illegible]

[illegible] kindness. To his dear mother in that far-off city we offer our heartfelt sympathy, and may this sad affliction to her make less dark and gloomy the paths which, sooner or later, she and us all must traverse. To her that faithful partner of his joys and sorrows, may she find consolation in that religion which says, "He doeth all things well." To that loving sister, whose midnight mission brought her to his dying bedside, may she find her reward in heaven.

URMY.—At Sing Sing, on Sunday evening, Nov. 30, JOAKIM URMY, in the 60th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend [illegible]

[illegible] widow of the late Daniel Walker, of this City.

Funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, E. Thompson, No. 211 West 44th st., Tuesday, Dec. 2, at 12 M. Friends and relatives are invited to attend.

WISWALL.—In Brooklyn, Monday, Dec. 1, Mrs. ANN MARIA WISWALL, in the 70th year of her age.

Funeral will take place from the residence of her son-in-law, No. 388 Van Buren st., Brooklyn, on Thursday, Dec. 4, at 2 o'clock P. M. Friends and relatives are invited to attend.

WEBSTER.—On Monday evening, Dec. 1, 1873, of diphtheria, FRANCES ADELLA, only daughter of Andrew and S. Frances Webster, in the 5th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 526 West 37th st., on Wednesday, Dec. 3, at 1 P. M.

WESSON.—In the City of Mexico, on the 21st inst., CHARLES H. WESSON, son of the late David Wesson, of Brooklyn.

Notice of funeral services hereafter.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IF YOU WANT A SUPERIOR GOLD WATCH, BUY A LADD PATENT STIFFENED GOLD WATCH CASE.

Fitted with a fine movement to suit, and you are all right. You will thus save a handsome sum of money, and your movement will have a case of unequalled elegance and durability. For sale by dealers in watches generally. Send for full descriptive circulars to the manufacturers, J. A. BROWN & CO., No. 11 Maiden lane, New-York.

DR. S. S. FITCH'S RUPTURE TRUSSES ARE the very best in use, being neat, clean, durable, and cheap; 60,000 already sold. Office, No. 714 Broadway, New-York. Send for pamphlet.

THE NEW-YORK ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.—The thirteenth annual report and directory are now ready. Subscribers will be supplied as early as practicable at their residences, or immediately by sending to the office, Room No. 59 Bible House, 9th st. The following officers of the association and Chairmen of the ward committees are authorized to receive subscriptions, viz.:
James Brown, President, No. 59 Wall st.
Horatio Allen, Vice President, No. 63 William st.
James Lenox, Vice President, No. 53 5th av.
John C. Green, Vice President, No. 71 South st.
Wm. H. Aspinwall, Vice President, No. 54 South st.
Edward L. Jaffray, Vice President, No. 350 Broadway.
Robt. B. Minturn, Treasurer, No. 78 South st.
Robt. M. Hartley, Cor. Secretary, No. 59 Bible House.
Geo. Griswold, Recording Secretary, No. 71 South st.
ELECTED MANAGERS.—Stewart Brown, No. 59 Wall st.; Jonathan Sturges, No. 126 Front st.; Erastus C. Benedict, No. 64 Wall st.; Robert Lenox Kennedy, No. 29 Nassau st.
CHAIRMEN OF WARD COMMITTEES.—First, Second and Third Wards, Geo. W. Abbe, No. 8 Pine st.; Fourth, Charles Chamberlain, No. 168 South st.; Fifth, Henry S. Terbell, No. 39 Walker st.; Sixth, John Boyd, No. 12 Franklin st.; Seventh, Elisha Seely, No. 200 Cherry st.; Eighth, John Endicott, No. 32 Charlton st.; Ninth, Daniel French, No. 253 West 14th st.; Tenth, Thomas W. Sutton, No. 43 Rivington st.; Eleventh, Stephen M. Wright, No. 463 East Houston st.; Twelfth, Jas. Manchester, No. 315 East 120th st.; Thirteenth, Washington Thomas, No. 434 Grand st.; [illegible] West, No. 183 Grand st.; [illegible] East 42d st.; Twentieth, H. D. Kenney, M. D., No. 221 West 34th st.; Twenty-first, John Pullman, No. 222 East 38th st.; [illegible] Secretary, No. 59 Bible House.

ST. NICHOLAS SOCIETY of the City of New-York.
A stated meeting of the society will be held at Delmonico's, 14th st., on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 4, at 8 o'clock.
The anniversary of our patron saint will be celebrated at the same place on the following Saturday evening, Dec. 6, and it is hoped that the festival will be honored by a full attendance of members, in remembrance of the customs of our forefathers.
The officers will be installed punctually at 5:30 o'clock. Dinner will be served at 6 o'clock.
Tickets must be applied for before 12 o'clock of that day, the number being limited. The stewards will not insure seats for members who apply for tickets after the hour named.
Tickets can be had of either of the Stewards, viz.:
GEORGE W. McLEAN, N. Y. Stock Exchange.
BEN. L. SWAN, Jr., No. 5 West 20th st.
JOHN TREAT IRVING, No. 24 Pine st.
ROBERT G. REMSEN, No. 5 Wall st.
GEORGE L. KINGSLAND, No. 55 Broad st.
CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, Jr., Grand Cen. Dep.
CARLISLE NORWOOD, Jr., No. 152 Broadway.
SMITH E. LANE, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1873.

ART SALE.
THIS, TUESDAY EVENING. Also, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, at the CLINTON HALL Sales-room. The HASELTINE COLLECTION. The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

ART NOTICE.
Now on exhibition, at the Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway, free to the public, a large collection of FINE MODERN PAINTINGS, representing all the CELEBRATED SCHOOLS, belonging to CHARLES F. HASELTINE, Esq.
These fine pictures will be on exhibition until the days of sale.

NEW-YORK PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CITY MISSION SOCIETY.—The Treasurer acknowledges the following sums, received from Oct. 20 to Nov. 18, 1873:
FOR GENERAL WORK.—Julien T. Davies, $50; G. G. Williams, $5; C. Van Santvoord, $25; G. N., $2; A. B., $5; Mrs. B. C. and J. Champlin Morris, $25; C. R. C., $5; J. A. M., $10; W. P., $5; J. H. B., $5; C. L. P., $5; St. Luke's Church collection, in part, $25; C. W. O., $10; Rutson Maury, $5; John B. Arthur, $5; James Kichen, $25.
FOR ST. BARNABAS' HOUSE.—John Schermerhorn, $20; Charles Tracy, $10; "American," $10; C. F. R., $10; Mrs. C. F. R., $10; Miss Estelle Johnson, $5; Richard Mortimer, $25; Rutson Maury, $2; John B. Arthur, $5; A. H. DeW., $25.
R. S. HOLT, Treasurer, No. 57 Water st., City.

BARTLETT'S BOULEVARD LAMPS AND TORCH AND KEY, for lighting all street lamps; adopted and in constant use throughout the City of New-York and other cities. May be had at No. 569 Broadway, corner Prince st., New-York.

R. STUART WELLES, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, [illegible]

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—2, First National Bank of Tarrytown vs. Connell et al.; 4, Waterbury et al. vs. Mewn et al.; 36, Mallory vs. McConnell; 62, Mathus vs. Neidig; 57, Stede vs. Sherman; 209, Jacobs vs. Vigdon.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part II.—Adjourned Term.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—2336½, Heatherton et al. vs. Mayor, &c., New-York; 1468½, Kellogg vs. Herbert et al.; 1140, Keesting vs. Board of Trustees Town of Morrisania; 1248, Smith vs. Spellman, Administratrix; 1250, Phillips vs. Cowles; 1252, Phillips vs. Rosendram; 1780, Hobart vs. Kaff; 1508, Claflin et al. vs. Jacoby; 1510, Berian vs. Dry Dock, East Broadway, and Battery Railroad Company; 1514, Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank vs. Davidson; 1518, Baker et al. vs. Schlegel; 1518½, Griswold et al. vs. Starr et al.; 1522½, Griffiths et al. vs. Eagle Condensed Milk Company; 1524½, Hoyt vs. Moore; 1530, Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank vs. Gelston et al.; 1532, Opdyke et al. vs. Prouty; 1534, McGregor vs. Boyle; 1536, Smith vs. Kendall; 1538, Green vs. Fields; 1540, Smith et al. vs. Reynolds.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part II.—Regular Term.—Held by Barrett, J.—557, Barnett vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 1043, Hart vs. Taylor et al.; 1011½, Rusk vs. Marston; 901, White vs. Pettigrew; 2141, Dugan vs. Mayor, &c., City of New-York; 2983, Berman vs. Mayor, &c., City of New-York; 3057, Levi et al. vs. Mayor, &c., City of New-York; 89½, Dobson, &c., vs. Elias et al.; 304, Van Nostrand vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 417, Connell vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 429, Gray et al. vs. Morgan et al.; 463, Fisk vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 571, Paine vs. Paine; 661, Collins vs. Collins; 699½, Holcombe vs. Appleberry; 985, Burker vs. Graham; 913, Bennett vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 931, Milledgeville Manufacturing Company vs. Gerstman; 973, Reade et al. vs. Schwabe; 1197, Fettrich vs. McKay.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Held by Davis, J.—Demurrers—7, Miller vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York; 9, De Lond vs. De Lond. Law and Fact—1, Jones et al. vs. Butler, Administrator, &c.; 2, Taylor vs. Trustees Union College, &c.; 3, Jones vs. Freemont et al.; 4, Brevoort, &c., vs. Brush, &c.; 5, Kilbreth, Trustee, vs. Hoge, Executor; 6, Mechanics' and Traders' Bank vs. Dakin; 8, Averigg vs. Fitzpatrick; 8, Howard et al. vs. Lippett; 9, Parish vs. Sherman et al.; 10, Hatch vs. Pugnet; 11, Stattheimer et al. vs. Hohenthall; 12, Boyce vs. Chester et al.; 13, Bronson vs. Bronson et al.; 14, Sixth Avenue Railroad vs. McIntyre et al.; 15, Claflin et al. vs. Kelly, Sheriff; 17, Hoffman et al. vs. Commissioners vs. Schultz et al.; 18, Same vs. Same; 19, Hoyt et al. vs. Moore et al.; 20, Same vs. Same; 21, Same vs. Same; 22, Ritter vs. Boody; 23, Phelps vs. Platt et al.; 24, State of Tennessee vs. Powell et al.; 25, Mask et al. vs. Goodwin et al.; 26, Harnett vs. Harnett; 27, Howell et al. vs. Townsend et al.; 28, Crawford vs. Townsend et al.; 29, Reynolds vs. Townsend et al.; 30, Ayres et al. vs. Townsend et al.; 31, Hollerer et al. vs. Raffner; 32, Gilbert vs. Gilbert; 33, Emanuel, Trustee, vs. Setton; 34, Clark vs. New-Jersey Steam Navigation Company; 35, Wolfe vs. Brinckerhoff et al.; 36, In the matter, &c., Schell; 37, Robinson vs. Robinson; 39, Muller vs. Pondit; 40, Davidson, Executor, vs. Morrissey et al.; 41, Caster et al. vs. Myers et al.; 42, Collins vs. Hoagland; 43, Colt vs. Kingdom Iron Ore Company; 44, Jones vs. Crants; 45, Holske et al. vs. Merritt, Executor; 46, Gardner et al. vs. Cummings et al.; 47, Bowdin vs. Corwin; 48, Orr vs. Gilmore et al.; 49, Williams vs. Anthony; 50, Murphy et al. vs. Wheeler et al.; 51, Murphy et al. vs. Dickinson et al.; 62, Murphy vs. Gamble.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Monell, J.—596, Romertze vs. East River National Bank; 611, Schenck et al. vs. Morris; 639, Losack vs. Bloss; 683, Raymond et al. vs. Vanderlip et al.; 691, Stokes et al. vs. Recknagle; 417, Sohns vs. Rutgers Fire Insurance Company; 423, Knapet et al. vs. Altmeyer et al.; 773, Gould vs. Moore; 723, Storer vs. Porter; 555½, Same vs. Same; 619, Goodwin et al. vs. Hursch; 469, Griffith et al. vs. Force; 1337, Justice vs. Long; 531, Boker vs. Reamer; 459, Knowlton et al. vs. The W. T. and Providence Steam-ship Company.

SUPERIOR COURT—Part II.—Held by Sedgwick, J.—804, Gardner vs. Cockerill; 766, Reischhart vs. Bedroslan; 716, Howland et al. vs. Murphy; 822, Pfeiffer vs. Martine; 484, Patterson vs. Stattaner; 738, Cahill vs. Marshall et al.; 772, Hart vs. Russell; 692, Levy et al. vs. Demuth; 668, Courter vs. Ferguson; 696, Parker, Surrogate, vs. Horton et al.; 734, Nuss vs. Monheimer; 612, Maloney et al. vs. Koehler; 814, Butterfield vs. Koehler; 816, Selchew vs. Koehler.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM—Held by Robinson, J.—4, Sassendorfer vs. Abendroth.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Larremore, J.—2693, Meehan vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York; 3598, Denike vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York; 2237, Nolan vs. Catacusen; 2456, Shortland vs. Rider; 2458, Bosse vs. Standard Life Insurance Company; 2460, Clews et al. vs. Tiernan; 2461, Ruperlak vs. Creek; 2462, Jessum vs. Tunnecliffe; 2463, Bosmen et al. vs. Hart; 2465, Arnold vs. Parish; 2468, Early vs. Conant; 2469, Leverson vs. Meyerheim; 2473, Duberuct vs. Dechaux; 2475, Freund et al. vs. Ulmann; 2477, Witte vs. Brown.

OYER AND TERMINER.—Held by Ingraham, P. J.—Jas. McMahon, homicide; John Sharkey, manslaughter.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Curtis, J.—2538, Schultze vs. Oakley; 2788, Schofield vs. Denning; 2832, Scott vs. Phelps; 3432, Oakes vs. Clayton; 3092, Philips vs. Lightstone; 2548, Lewis vs. Fish; 3034, Dunscomb vs. Lord; 3024, Lumbard vs. McManus; 3042, Moda vs. Hayman; 3138, Kelly vs. Welles; 2526, Brown et al. vs. Waite; 1922, Haas vs. Schiedig; 1990, Vollenning vs. Brown; 2852, Rowe vs. Crow; 2895, Solberg vs. Karmelson.

MARINE COURT—Part II.—Held by Shea, C. J.—3004, Higgins vs. Kennedy; 2041, Weiss vs. Burckhardt; 2501, Cohen vs. Koehler et al.; 2840, Comins vs. Goff; 2671, Merchant vs. Mahon; 2643, Books et al. vs. Knox; 2669, Alexander et al. vs. Goodrich et al.; 2683, Carmichael vs. Ellison; 2519, West Side Bank vs. Newton; 2743, Schachtel vs. Lougenmeyer; 2773, Calice vs. Aubrey; 2827, Day vs. Brett Lithographic Company; 2687, Blossom vs. Harris et al.; 2687, Crombie vs. Daly et al.; 2749, Warren et al. vs. Cohen.

MARINE COURT—Part III.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—3068, Bathgate vs. Trauf; 3551, Placet vs. Hollandt; 3573, Haier et al. vs. Shipping and Importing Company; 1662, New-York Life Insurance Company vs. Waite; 3064, Grant, Executrix, &c., vs. Wiley; 3315, Lewis vs. Gage; 3590, Frank et al. vs. Levy; 3742, Seiger vs. Bassford; 3745, Koehler vs. Geoghan; 2026, Kierst vs. Haden; 3676, Millville Manufacturing Company vs. Moorhouse et al.; 2617, Todd vs. Pinckney; 2814, Johnson vs. Diekel; 2896, Locher vs. Klenck.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—Held by Hackett, Recorder.—Andrew Preburger, robbery; Charles Taffe, felonious [illegible] and battery; Timothy Curtin, felonious assault and battery; John Simpson, felonious [illegible]; Benj. P. Mallory, felonious assault and battery; [illegible] Baker, perjury; Simon Selig, [illegible] receiving stolen goods; Wm. P. Rudes, [illegible] Curtis, grand larceny; Thos. [illegible] larceny; Wm. Stone, larceny from the person; [illegible], larceny from the person; Robert Gleason, larceny from the person; Margaret [illegible], assault and battery; James C. Daly, assault and battery; Archibald Kelby, larceny from the person.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

By Chief Justice Barbour and Judges Monell and Freedman.

The Forty-second Street and Grand Street Railroad Company vs. J. William Guntzer; order overruling demurrer affirmed with costs.

By Judges Monell, Curtis, and Sedgwick.

Sarah O. Allen, Administratrix, vs. William G. Ward; judgment and order affirmed. Opinion by Judge Monell.

John H. Harnett et al. vs. Isabella Garvey; judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Judge Curtis.

Benjamin C. Thomas vs. William Pitt; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Curtis.

James O'Brien, late Sheriff, vs. James McCann et al.; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Curtis.

Charles B. Townsend et al. vs. The Glenn's Falls Insurance Company; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Monell.

Sigmund Linder vs. Leopold Solomon et al.; judgment reversed in part, order of reference vacated, and new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Judge Curtis.

Joseph P. Stidham et al. vs. Watson Samford; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Sedgwick.

Marshall S. P. Pollard vs. Herman Rocke; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Monell.

Maria Kaiser vs. Valentine Hirth; exceptions overruled and judgment ordered for defendant dismissing the complaint, with costs. Opinion by Judge Curtis.

Edward Haight vs. George Moore et al.; motion to dismiss appeal denied. Opinion by Judge Curtis.

John H. Harris vs. The Panama Railroad Company; judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge Curtis.

Susan Allen vs. Terence R. Reynolds et al.; order appealed from affirmed. Opinion by Judge Curtis.

John Kelley vs. Thomas H. West et al.; judgment reversed and a new trial ordered; costs to abide the event. Opinion by Judge Curtis.

Charles S. Goodrich vs. Daniel Sweeny; judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Judge Sedgwick.

John H. Starin vs. John Kelly, Sheriff; judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to abide the event. Opinion by Judge Sedgwick.

Edward Leugh vs. Benjamin F. Romain; order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge Sedgwick.

John H. Taylor vs. John Hoey; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Sedgwick.

By Judges Monell and Sedgwick.

Theodore A. Fink vs. Thomas P. Allen and wife; judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge Monell.

By Judges Monell and Curtis.

Herman Kechler vs. Mrs. Stumure; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Monell.

By Judges Curtis and Sedgwick.

The Rector of the Church of the Redeemer vs. James T. Crawford; order reversed, with costs. Opinion by Judge Sedgwick.

By Chief Justice Barbour and Judges Monell and Freedman.

Jacob Stapenhorst et al. vs. The American Manufacturing Company; judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to abide the event. Opinion by Judge Freedman.

Jacob Casper vs. James O'Brien, Sheriff; judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge Freedman.

Wm. R. Carpes vs. George W. Platt; judgment and order affirmed. Opinion by Judge Freedman.

SUPREME COURT.

By Judge Barrett.

Webb vs. Webb et al.; order settled.

Risley vs. Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railroad Company; order settled.

By Judge Ingraham.

In the matter of the application of Beach and others; order settled.

By Judge Fancher.

Williams vs. Williams. See memoranda.

Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank vs. Crane et al.; motion granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Freedman.

Schneider vs. Paragon Match Company; motion dismissed, with $10 costs.

Sheahan vs. Bloodgood et al.; order setting aside judgment.

Jacobs vs. Berry et al.; complaint dismissed as against defendant Berry.

Mitchell vs. West; order that judgment of affirmance of Court of Appeals be made the judgment of this court.

Myers vs. Barnard et al.; Woolf vs. Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company; orders granted.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Hawkins vs. Hawkins; there should be notice of motion for judgment.

Halse vs. Freudenhiet; motion granted, except as to lines or cellar.

Harris vs. Burdett et al.; order signed.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Kincard vs. Dwinelle; judgment in favor of plaintiff. See opinion.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Larremore.

Garrison vs. Burroughs; see decision.

Toudle vs. Covert; motion to set aside judgment granted.

Ording vs. Gerkin; motion denied. See memorandum.

Bryan vs. Seagrove et al.; motion to vacate judgment denied. See decision.

Dealy vs. Cunningham; see decision.

Seaman vs. Hay, Jr., et al.; exceptions overruled, report confirmed, and judgment ordered thereon.

Schippy vs. Schippy; reference ordered.

Jones vs. Ferguson; see memorandum for counsel.

Strong vs. Sprone; see memorandum.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

In No. 98 of the Supreme Court Docket, Lazere vs. Rochereau et al., from the Supreme Court of Louisiana, the plaintiff in error was expelled from New-Orleans after its capture by the military force, and was not permitted to return. Subsequently proceedings were had against his property, pursuant to notice by publication to him to appear and defend, and in default of appearance a decree of confiscation was passed. Since the war Lazere sued to recover, claiming that his property could not legally be condemned in his absence under such circumstances, but the State Court sustained the proceedings in confiscation, and judgment was rendered against him. That judgment is here reversed, the court holding that it is contrary to the plainest principles of reason and justice that any one should be condemned as to his person or property without an opportunity to be heard. He could not return, and a published notice to him was a mere idle form which he could not lawfully see or obey. He had no legal right in his absence to appoint an agent or to transact any business in New-Orleans, and the proceedings against his property were void and inoperative. Mr. Justice Swayne delivered the opinion of the court. Lazere was for years before the war Clerk of the Supreme Court of the State.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange, yesterday, Monday, Dec. 1, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, in foreclosure, under the direction of Thomas H. Landon, Esq., Referee, R. V. Harnett sold the four-story and basement high-stoop brick house with lot, 25 by 114.4, No. 307 East Tenth street, north side, 170.6 feet east of Avenue A, for $23,275. The property was sold subject to incumbrances amounting to $15,063, and purchased by Kasper Engert, the plaintiff in the legal proceedings, for one bid of $8,212, over and above the first sum named. No other business was transacted, the following legal auctions being postponed: Sale by R. V. Harnett of two houses and lots on Tenth avenue, south of Sixtieth street, adjourned to the 8th inst., and sale by Jere. Johnson, Jr., of lots on One Hundred and Twenty-seventh and One Hundred and Twenty-eighth streets, adjourned to the same date.

For to-day only one sale is announced, viz.: By Nicholas R. Conner, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, of a house and lot on Thompson street, west side, 200 feet north of Spring street; lot 25 by 100.

THE BUILDING RECORD.

For the week ending with Saturday, Nov. 29, plans for new buildings have been submitted, and unsafe buildings reported at the department, No. 2 Fourth avenue, W. W. Adams, Superintendent, as follows:

NEW BUILDINGS.

West Thirty-first street, No. 420, rear, one brick stable, two stories, 20.8 by 16; C. J. Bush, owner.

West Fifty-second street, No. 346, one brick store and tenement, five stories, 30 by 70; John Deppeler, owner.

Madison street, north side, 150 feet west of Market street, one brick store and tenement, five stories, 25 by 72; R. I. Rinaldo, owner.

East Twenty-fourth street, Nos. 421 and 423, one brick boiler-house and fitting shop, two stories; 50 by 99; C. W. Durant & Son, owners.

West Thirty-seventh street, No. 450, one brick and brown-stone front tenement, five stories, 25 by 60; Chas. Seitz, owner.

Broadway, north-west corner of Forty-second street, one brick third-class store, two stories, 26 by 20; Thos. Hayes, owner.

Estimated cost of the six buildings above enumerated, $50,100.

UNSAFE BUILDINGS.

No. 56 Hester street, unsafe chimneys; T. F. Gibbons, agent.

No. 54 Hester street, unsafe chimneys and coping; T. F. Gibbons, agent.

No. 52 Hester street, unsafe chimneys; Henry Ranken, owner.

No. 50 Hester street, unsafe chimneys; Henry Ranken, owner.

No. 33 Water street, unsafe front and rear walls; Whitney estate, owner.

No. 25 Water street, unsafe front and rear walls; Nathan estate, owner.

No. 17 Water street, unsafe front and rear walls; Lawrence estate, owner.

No. 47 East Broadway, unsafe chimneys; Sarah Oberskey, owner.

No. 126 William street, unsafe chimneys; George Gilford, owner.

No. 4 Catharine slip, unsafe chimneys; F. G. Murphy, owner.

No. 11 Burling slip, unsafe chimneys; Wm. Halsey & Co., owners.

No. 129 Greenwich street, unsafe chimneys; Mr. Beckers, owner.

No. 450 Cherry street, unsafe front wall; Samuel Sandy, owner.

No. 66 First avenue, unsafe front wall; Wm. B. Astor, owner.

No. 416 Grand street, unsafe chimneys; T. Hartman, owner.

Nos. 129 and 131 Mulberry street, unsafe rear wall; H. D. Mildekser, owner.

No. 133 Mulberry street, unsafe chimneys; Samuel Weeks, owner.

No. 436 Greenwich street, unsafe chimneys; W. J. Wilcox, owner.

Nos. 55 and 57 Vestry street, unsafe chimneys; H. Timmerman, owner.

No. 81 Morton street, unsafe chimneys; Henry Demarest, owner.

No. 95 Norton street, unsafe chimneys; Trinity Church, owner.

No. 182 East Broadway, unsafe chimneys; Samuel Davis, agent.

No. 184 East Broadway, unsafe chimneys; Mr. Emmons, owner.

No. 187 East Broadway, unsafe chimneys; Francis Matthews, owner.

No. 189 East Broadway, unsafe chimneys; J. F. L. Dohrenwend, owner.

No. 175 East Broadway, unsafe chimneys; Isidor Abrams, owner.

No. 173 East Broadway, unsafe chimneys; B. Silverblatt, owner.

No. 109 Varick street, unsafe chimneys; L. F. Appleby, owner.

No. 76 South street, unsafe chimneys; Barclay & Livingston, owners.

No. 105 South street, unsafe chimneys; Edward Elsworth, owner.

No. 111 South street, unsafe chimneys; Geo. F. Jones, owner.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, Nov. 29.

Forsyth st., e. s., (No. 68,) 25x100, half part ... $7,550
Rivington st., s. s., 25 ft. e. of Willett st., 20x70 ... 9,300
26th st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of 6th av., 25x98.9 ... 35,000
27th st., s. s., 64.6 ft. w. of Lexington av., 13.6x39.6 ... 22,500
58th st., s. s., 80 ft. w. of Avenue A, 21.5x100.5 ... 8,500
65th st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 2d av., 25x100.5 ... 26,500
69th st., n. s., 105 ft. e. of 4th av., 20x100.5 ... 30,000
105th st., n. s., 170 ft. e. of Madison av., 50x100.11 ... 9,000
110th st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 8th av., 25x100.11; 111th st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 8th av., 25x100.11 ... 17,000
142d st., n. s., 375 ft. e. of Grand Boulevard, 100x99.11 ... 25,250
1st av., w. s., 49.4 ft. n. of 23d st., 24.8x75 ... 22,500
2d av., w. s., 40.5 ft. s. of 59th st., 20x65 ... 13,000
2d av., e. s., 25 ft. s. of 42d st., 73.10x70 ... 64,800
9th av., n. e. corner 41st st., 20x75; 41st st., n. s., 75 ft. e. of 9th av., 25x98.9 ... 32,500

LEASEHOLD CONVEYANCES.

56th st., n. s., 333 ft. e. of 1st av., 20x84.11 ... $14,000
56th st., n. s., 194 ft. e. of 1st av., 20x94.7 ... 12,000

LEASES RECORDED.

Broad st., No. 14, and New st., Nos. 12, 14, 16, 16½, all above basement, 3 years, per year ... $16,000
44th st., Nos. 218, 220, 222, coal-yard, 5 years, per year ... 1,200

CITY REAL ESTATE.

HOUSE FOR SALE.

ENGLISH BASEMENT BROWN-STONE HOUSE, 16.8 FEET FRONT, IN 38TH-ST., NEAR 7TH AV., FOR SALE CHEAP, INCLUDING GAS-FIXTURES, MIRRORS AND CORNICES, FRESCOED AND NEWLY PAPERED, AND IN THE MOST PERFECT ORDER. APPLY TO CRUICKSHANK'S REAL ESTATE OFFICE, 44TH ST. AND 7TH AV.

LOTS FOR SALE OR LEASE,

FOR FOUNDERIES, MANUFACTORIES, CHEMICAL WORKS, &c.

Large blocks of lots with bulkhead water front, suitable for large founderies or factories; also blocks of lots suitable for dwellings; prices low and terms very easy. Apply to S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR IMPROVED City or country property—Fifty desirable lots and valuable water-front on the upper end of the island. LESPINASSE & FRIEDMAN, No. 12 Pine st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—STORAGE STORES.—Stores Nos. 5 and 6, Atlantic Dock, fronting East River, adjoining Hamilton Ferry. Apply to S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

BUY A COTTAGE NEAR PLAINFIELD, at your own price, if sold this week; (cost $3,000;) owner means business. JAQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 23 ST. MARK'S PLACE, AND LOTS SOUTH-WEST CORNER 7TH AV. AND 122D ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Dec. 4, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

ST. MARK'S PLACE, (8th st.)—The three-story and attic high-stoop brick house and lot, situate on the north side of St. Mark's place, 334 feet east of 3d av., and known as No. 23; house 26x70 feet; lot 26x112.10 feet.

SEVENTH AVENUE—Four lots, west side of 7th av., commencing on the south-west corner of 122d st.; corner lot, 25.11x100 feet; inside lots, 25x100 feet each.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.—THE SOCIETY OF the New-York Hospital hereby invites proposals of land for the erection thereon by said Society of hospital buildings. The land offered must be located between Chambers and 23d sts., Broadway and the North River; must be of dimensions equal to not less than fourteen nor more than thirty-two full-sized City lots; possession to be given May 1, 1874. Proposals must state price, and be inclosed in an envelope directed thus: "The Society of the New-York Hospital, No. 13 West 11th st., New-York City," and be sent in on or before the 15th December next.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE FOR CASH, between Washington square, 23d, and west of Broadway; also, purchaser for a house north of 26th, and east of 5th av.; Nineteenth Ward preferred. We have first mortgage railroad bonds for tenement property. $100,000 Texas bonds wanted for City property, unincumbered. We want a house in Brooklyn, desirably located; worth about $12,000 or $15,000. Principals only need call on E. A. CONDIT & CO., Equitable Building, No. 120 Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A SMALL, STRICTLY PRIVATE family, a furnished house for the Winter; central location and moderate rent; would be prompt and careful tenants. Address, with particulars, FAMILY, Box No. 107 Times Office.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD,

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY, JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH,

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 18 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK,

Transact a general banking business in all its details, allowing interest upon deposits to BANKS, SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS, PRIVATE BANKERS, AND INDIVIDUALS.

Particular attention paid to the investment of ESTATE AND TRUST FUNDS, AND INFORMATION REGARDING THE SAME FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION.

Buy and sell upon commission GOLD, UNITED STATES STOCKS, and all securities dealt in at the N.Y. Stock Exchange.

First-class Municipal and Railroad loans negotiated.

EUGENE N. ROBINSON, THOMAS B. ATKINS, GEORGE H. CHASE, WILLIAM T. MORRIS.

Geo. Opdyke & Co.,

BANKERS,

No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

ACCOUNTS OF BANKS, BANKERS, CORPORATIONS, FIRMS, AND INDIVIDUALS SOLICITED.

DEPOSITORS ENJOY THE SAME ADVANTAGES AS WITH INCORPORATED BANKS—FOUR PER CENT. ON DAILY BALANCES, CREDITED MONTHLY.

COLLECTIONS MADE AT LOWEST RATES.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner, } BANKERS, { A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.

No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York,

Transact a general Banking business, (checks pass through Bank Clearing-house,) allow interest on Balances, issue Certificates of Deposit, draw Sight Exchange and make Telegraphic Transfers, pay coupons for Municipal and other Corporations, and keep Books of Registry and Transfer. Orders executed at Gold and Stock Exchanges for cash only.

HATCH & FOOTE

BANKERS,

No. 12 Wall st., New-York.

WE MAKE DEALINGS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS AND GOLD A SPECIALTY.

ORDERS EXECUTED IN STOCKS AND BONDS ON COMMISSION FOR CASH.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

TENNESSEE STATE BONDS

We are prepared to attend to the funding of past due Bonds and Coupons of the State of Tennessee; also, to having the Old and New Bonds registered by the proper authorities at the Capitol in Nashville. The law requires this registration of all Bonds, before the Coupons maturing on and after July 1, 1874, will be paid. We are also prepared to exchange the new funded Bonds for past due Bonds and Coupons upon reasonable terms.

We have on hand and for sale some very choice investment securities.

NORTON, SLAUGHTER & CO.,

No. 41 Broad st.

NEW-YORK COUNTY 7S,

DUE 1903 AND 1885.

GEO. K. SISTARE, NO. 24 NASSAU ST.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 74 BROADWAY.

European Travelers' Letters of Credit. Exchange on City Bank, London, and the Principal Cities of Europe.

Correspondents in Paris: Messrs. LHERBETTE, KANE & CO., No. 33 Rue du Quatre Septembre.

NEW-YORK SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

Brooklyn Seven per Cent. Bonds; Also other choice stocks and bonds, Paying ten to twenty per cent., at low rates, for sale by ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

N. B.—Investment Securities our specialty over twenty-one years.

DAVIDSON & JONES,

BANKERS,

NOS. 59 AND 61 WALL ST.,

Buy and sell Stocks, Gold, and Government Securities on commission. Stocks carried on margin; deposits received, subject to check at sight, on which four per cent. interest allowed.

"THE UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK."

Notice is hereby given that the Union Trust Company will resume business on MONDAY, Dec. 1. EDWARD KING, President.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE SCRIP

BOUGHT AND SOLD BY WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY OMAHA BRIDGE BONDS.—In accordance with the provisions of the above bonds, we, the undersigned, hereby give notice that the following numbers, viz.:

37	533	1,080	1,545	2,145
71	544	1,185	1,598	2,188
72	547	1,189	1,646	2,248
89	614	1,244	1,648	2,385
220	647	1,261	1,677	2,406
223	671	1,265	1,897	2,458
291	912	1,419	1,932	2,467
439	964	1,479	1,953	2,490
523	1,051	1,535	2,055	

were this day designated by lot in our presence to be redeemed, together with the premium thereon, as provided in said bonds at the London and San Francisco bank, limited, No. 22 Old Broad street, London, E. C., England, or at the office of Drexel, Morgan & Co., in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of April, 1874.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 22, 1873.

J. PIERPONT MORGAN, ELISHA ATKINS, } Trustees. J. NORRIS ROBINSON, Of Drexel, Morgan & Co.

[L. S.] Attest: DAVID W. PRICE, Notary Public, New-York County.

NOTICE.—OAKES AMES, ONE OF THE TRUSTEES under the first mortgage indenture of the road of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, having deceased, and the surviving Trustee and the said corporation having failed to unite in the appointment of a successor, a meeting of the bondholders under said mortgage, for the purpose of filling such vacancy, pursuant to the terms thereof, will be held at Room No. 35 Drexel Building, corner of Wall and Broad sts., New-York City, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 3, 1873, at 12 o'clock M.

E. H. ROLLINS, Secretary Union Pacific Railroad Company.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, Sept. 23, 1873.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons who may have claims against THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, in the City of New-York, that they are called upon to present the same and to make legal proof thereof to ISAAC H. BAILEY, Receiver, at the office of said bank, in the City of New-York. JOHN JAY KNOX, Controller of the Currency.

OFFICE OF THE NEW CENTRAL COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, NOS. 6 AND 6½ TRINITY BUILDING, NEW-YORK, Nov. 18, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Company's office, on TUESDAY, Dec. 9, 1873. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 2 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors. WM. S. JACQUES, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTford Railroad Company offer for sale at par and accumulated interest, the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the Harlem River and Port Chester Railroad Company. These bonds have thirty years to run, bear seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, and are guaranteed, principal and interest, by the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company.

J. T. SHELTON, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD COMPANY, Grand Central Depot, New-York.

MONEY TO LOAN IMMEDIATELY ON BOND and mortgage in New-York, Brooklyn, and New-Jersey, $5,000 to $100,000. References: Hon. John J. Cisco, Jacob D. Vermilye, Esq., Robt. H. Lowry, Esq. Apply to SAMUEL R. WIMER, Jr., No. 155 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

CAPRON & MERRIAM,

BANKERS,

No. 9 Wall St., New-York.

Money received on deposit subject to sight check, upon which interest will be allowed according to the rates of the money market.

Banks, Bankers, Merchants, and other accounts received, who can deposit as above, or their funds will be loaned on commission as they prefer.

Government Securities, Checks, Bonds, and Gold bought and sold on commission. Advances made on first-class commercial paper, and other approved securities.

INDIANA STATE BONDS.

8 per cent., half yearly, New-York, three years, from Dec. 1, 1873.

Also, INDIANAPOLIS FUNDING BONDS, 7 3-10 per cent., half yearly, New-York, twenty years, from July 1, 1873, for sale in small or large lots by SMITH & HANNAMAN, Brokers, Indianapolis.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE OF SECRETARY AND TREASURER, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 1, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 7, 1874.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 6th inst., and reopened Jan. 8 prox. G. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

SECURITY LIFE INSURANCE AND ANNUITY COMPANY, Nos. 31 AND 33 PINE ST.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THE third class will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, the 9th day of December next. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock. J. H. ALLEN, Secretary.

STOLEN FROM GEORGE ALLEN—CHECK drawn to his order by D. Geary, for $265; also, note dated Dec. 4, for $200, payable thirty days after date. The above is not indorsed, is made payable at People's Bank, New-York, and payment on it has been stopped.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 7, 1873.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of all taxes, payable on and after Dec. 6, 1873, in scrip of the Company, which shall be payable in cash on the 6th day of March, 1875, or sooner, at the option of the Company, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

On Dec. 6 the dividend will be paid to ladies only; after that date they must await their turn with other stockholders.

The time for the payment of the installments on new stock, which expires Nov. 28 inst., will be extended until Dec. 31 proximo, and the scrip certificates issued for dividend will be received at par in payment for the same. EDMUND SMITH, Treasurer.

THE BUFFALO, NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1873.

THE COUPONS DUE DEC. 1, 1873, ON THE first mortgage bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that date, at the office of the Company, No. 9 Nassau st., New-York. In consequence of counterfeit bonds being in circulation, the coupons will only be paid when presented attached to the bonds. Holders will facilitate payment by presenting with their bonds a list of the numbers, amount, and name of owner to whose order payment will be made.

By order of the Executive Committee, CHAS. G. MILLER, President.

DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY AND BATTERY RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE No. 605 GRAND ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1873.

THE COUPONS DUE DEC. 1 FROM THE BONDS of the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Company, No. 605 Grand st. RICHARD KELLY, Treasurer.

ROME, WATERTOWN, AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD, PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, No. 52 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 22, 1873.

COUPONS, DUE AND PAYABLE BY THIS COMPANY on the 1st day of December next and thereafter, will be paid at the National City Bank, No. 52 Wall st. MARCELLUS MASSEY, President.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1873.

THE COUPONS DUE TO-DAY ON THE FIRST mortgage bonds of the Cincinnati, Richmond and Fort Wayne Railroad Company, will be paid on presentation at our office. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

SAVINGS BANKS.

DEPOSIT TO-DAY.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY, Chartered by the United States, No. 185 Bleecker st., New-York.

ASSETS.................OVER $4,000,000.

J. W. ALVORD, President. G. W. STICKNEY, Actuary. A. M. SPERRY, General Inspector. SAM L. HARRIS, Manager. Send for Circular. JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A FREE OFFICE TO GET SERVANTS, promptly, male or female, until suited; German, Welsh, Swedes, English, Scotch, &c., Protestant or Catholic, at the large Institute, 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store; good situations ready immediately.

AT THE FRENCH OFFICE—REMOVED FROM No. 405 5th av. to No. 68 West 37th st., may be found, as in the past, the most select help of all nations and for all situations. Apply at or address No. 68 West 37th st.

A LADY WISHING A COMPANION OR governess will find one who desires such a position, having the best of reference, by addressing L. G., Box No. 104 *Times* Office, New-York.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE, ACtive, young French girl as chamber-maid, seamstress, or nurse; comes highly recommended from her present employer, who wishes to secure her a situation; can speak English, and perfectly efficient to fill her duties. Call or address 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT chabber-maid and waitress in a private family; neatness, honesty, and steadiness are her references; four years in the same family. Will be seen at the French Office, No. 68 West 37th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND ASSIST WITH THE Washing.—By a neat, tidy girl, who is also a good waitress, and has reference as a first-class laundress; is respectful and obliging; good recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and seamstress or waitress and seamstress; operates on W. & W. machine; good references. Address M. C., No. 730 2d av., third floor, front.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, as chamber-maid and waitress, or assistant with washing, or do general house-work in a private family; is not afraid to work; best City reference. Call or address No. 241 West 26th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, in a private family, as chamber-maid and waitress, or assist; has reference from her last place. Address Judith, Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A CAPABLE GERMAN girl, as first-class chamber-maid in a private family; best references from her present employer. Call at No. 31 West 52d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, tidy young woman, who understands her duties in every branch; is an excellent waitress, and a willing, obliging girl. Good recommendations. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress; will assist with washing and ironing; best references. Call at No. 241 West 33d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl; best City reference. Call or address No. 237 East 28th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A German Protestant young woman; has six years' steady recommendation; or general house-work; is good disposition and obliging; wages moderate; City or country. Can be seen at institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGH CAPABLE COOK, WHO understands her business in all its branches; has best recommendations for sobriety, honesty, punctual and obliging; wages moderate. Can be seen at Protestant Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable, steady woman, who is a good cook, makes soups, bread, biscuits, pastries, &c., in best style; is an excellent washer and ironer; good recommendations. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK, &c.—BY A VERY CAPABLE SCOTCH girl, as plain cook and laundress, or will go as general servant; has good reference, and not afraid of work; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

COOK.—BY A REAL GOOD FRENCH COOK; CAN take charge of the kitchen; gets up a nice family dinner; wages $25; is a young woman, and can furnish good references. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable young German woman; is a very good cook and first-rate washer and ironer; best reference. Call at No. 2 Bleecker st., corner Bowery.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, UNDERSTANDing thoroughly her business in all branches; good bread-baker; references unexceptionable. Seen at the French Office, No. 68 West 37th st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOOMAN AS good cook; is willing to do the washing and ironing of a private family. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 46 West 23d st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN, AS first-class cook, or to do house-work in a small family; best City reference. Call at No. 236 West 32d st.

FEMALE HELP.

COOKS, CHAMBER-MAIDS, HOUSE-WORKERS, NURSES, &c., &c. IRISH, GERMAN, FRENCH, SWEDE, &c.

ODELL'S,

No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

ESTABLISHED 1852.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class meat and pastry cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; no objection to first-class boarding-house; best City reference. Call at No. 314 4th av., in shoe store.

DRESS-MAKER, &c.—A COMPETENT DRESS-maker wishes employment by the day, week, or month; can do all kinds of sewing; would go as lady's maid, housekeeper, or in any other capacity; City or country; City reference. Call or address all week No. 151 East 32d st., third floor.

FAMILIES

wishing good servants at reduced wages can be suited at CARPENTER'S, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av. German, English, Scotch, Swedish, Irish, &c.

HOUSE-KEEPER.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED AMERIcan widow lady, without incumbrance; desires a position to take full charge of a gentleman's house. For references call on or address Drs. Ford and Jones, No. 16 Bond st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT, TIDY DANISH girl in a family where she can have a good home as general servant; will make herself useful; will go to any part of the country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A SMART, ACTIVE, Swede girl, who speaks good English; is a plain cook, good washer and ironer, and willing to make herself generally useful in any capacity; good recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A COMPETENT GERMAN girl; is an excellent cook, washer and ironer; willing and obliging; best recommendations. Call at No. 2 Bleecker st., corner Bowery.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GIRL IN A SMALL FAMily, to do general house-work; is a good washer and ironer. Call at No. 763 2d av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL, TO DO general house-work; is a good washer and ironer; good plain cook; willing and obliging; well recommended. Inquire No. 127 Norfolk st., at M. Hild's.

HOUSE-WORK.—A GIRL WANTS A PLACE. Call at No. 138 Thompson st., in rear basement.

KITCHEN MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS kitchen maid or general housework; would make herself generally useful; good City reference. Call at No. 490 7th av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH GIRL, ONLY TWO weeks from Paris, as lady's maid or nursery governess for growing children; teaches French and German, and speaks some English; is a good seamstress. Address L. N., *Times* Up-town Office, 54½ West 32 st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH MAID A PERMAnent situation where her services can be appreciated; she is an excellent seamstress and hair-dresser; has good City references, and may be seen at the French Office, No. 68 West 37th st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT who is a good hair-dresser and dress-maker; thoroughly understands her duties; has good City references. Apply for two days at No. 268 Madison av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AS FIRST-class laundress; is capable of doing all kinds of fine washing, French fluting, &c.; has two years' reference from former place; would do some chamber-work in a small family. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

LAUNDRESS.—A LADY WHO LIVES YET IN THE country wishes to procure her laundress a situation in the City; can recommend her as competent and of good principles; is a Protestant. Call or address No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A GOOD washer and ironer, wishes to do some washing and ironing and fluting in her house. Inquire at No. 24 Rivington st., Room No. 5, rear house.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN INTELligent young woman, as nurse and seamstress, or seamstress and chamber-maid; understands dress-making; good operator on the machine; can show good recommendations. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 256 West 52d st., near 8th av., for two days.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG PERSON, (PROTESTANT German,) who speaks English and French well; is thoroughly experienced, and competent to take entire charge of children from three to nine years of age; first class City references. Apply at No. 72 East 34th st., present employer's.

NURSE.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED, EXPERIENCED Protestant woman, as children's nurse; no objection to a little chamber-work or to take care of an invalid lady. Call for two days, between 12 and 4 P. M., at No. 237 West 33d st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN AS an experienced infant's nurse or nurse for growing children; is capable of bringing up baby on bottle; has nearly two years' City reference from former place. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—CAN TAKE charge of a baby from birth; very best City reference. Apply at No. 92 West 48th st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN WOMAN; CAN give the best of reference from her last place; can be seen for two days at No. 200 East 53d st., near 3d av.

NURSE.—BY YOUNG AMERICAN PROTESTANT girl to take care of children; six years' reference. Apply at No. 360 West 16th st.

NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN LADY AS INVALID nurse or to take care of children; good City reference. Call at Grammar School No. 35, West 13th st., from 1 until 5 P. M., for two days.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, AS CHILD'S nurse; no objection to leave the City; best reference. Call at No. 227 West 27th st., between 7th and 8th avs., fancy store.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT AMERICAN girl to assist in the care of children, and make herself generally useful. Inquire at No. 747 10th av., Room No. 7.

PARISIAN DRESS-MAKER'S FORMULA for sale at No. 40 East 14th st., third floor. Cutting and basting will be done on Saturday, 29th, free of charge. Stamping and brading done at the shortest notice.

SEAMSTRESS.—A FAMILY SEAMSTRESS DOES plain and fancy sewing at her own house; also dress making, ruffling, and lace-work. Apply at No. 945 6th av., fancy store.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT SEAMstress; understands family sewing; also dressmaking; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call at No. 649 6th av.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A smart young girl, who lived several years in London, and also in New-York; can get up salads, and take charge of a dining-room; is neat and efficient in the chamber-work; best of references. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; understands the care of silver and making salads; will assist with other work if required; willing and obliging; good City reference. Call at 314 East 31st st.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMan as waitress, or to do light house-work in a small family; good City reference. Call at 443 West 33d st.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISH MARRIED MAN, of good appearance; understands his business thoroughly; eight years' reference from one place, three from last employer. Call or address James Williams, No. 265 West 38th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN ENGLISHman, age twenty-four; thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriages, and harness; with first-class reference; willing to make himself useful. Address W. S., No. 101 East 12th st., corner 4th av.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WANTS TO OBtain a good situation for his coachman; perfectly sober, and honest; thoroughly understands all about horses; is a Protestant young man; been in my family for past five years. Call at or address 8 East 57th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A COLORED MAN AS COACHman; thoroughly understands his business; best of City reference; City or country. Call or address for four days, J. J. E., No. 145 West 52d st.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN IS DESIROUS OF procuring a situation for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend. Apply to or address L. D. White, No. 18 Wall st., first floor.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN MARRIED as coachman; understands his business thoroughly; has two years' City reference from his late employer. Can be seen at the harness-store, No. 144 5th av., until engaged.

MALE HELP.

WAITERS, FOOTMEN, GARDENERS, COACHMEN, VALETS, FARMERS, &c., French, German, Swede, English, &c.

O'DELL'S.

No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway. (Established 1852.)

SERVANT, &c.—AN IRISH PROTESTANT YOUNG man, aged eighteen years, with good recommendations, wishes a situation at low wages; can take care of horses, drive, help in garden, sweep, clean silver, also boots, and build fires, &c. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, aged twenty-three years, who can take care of horses and cattle, drive, milk, do gardening, build fires, tend furnace, &c.; is sober, industrious, and has best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

USEFUL MAN.—UNDERSTANDS GARDENING, the care of horses; can milk, &c.; will go to any part of the country; good references. Address M. L., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WAITER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED FRENCH waiter; speaks English thoroughly; has unexceptionable City reference, which will bear the strictest investigation as to his abilities and general character. Address J. O. S., *Times* Up-town Office, 54½ West 32d-st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG COLored man, as waiter in a private family or store; can give the best City references from his last employers. Call from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. at No. 24 East 19th st.

WAITER.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE COLored man, with good City reference from last employer, as waiter in a boarding house or hotel; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 543 6th av., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCH WAITER, HAVING SEVeral years' City references; he is sober, honest, industrious, and efficient. May be seen at the French Office, No. 68 West 37th st.

WAITER.—BY A MOST RELIABLE YOUNG MAN (Swiss) as waiter in a first-class private house; highest of recommendations from his last employer. Address Albert, 68 Amity st., between 2 and 5 o'clock.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN WAITer; a thorough expert at his business; speaks English fluently; excellent City references. Address H. G., Box No. 52 *Times* Up-town Office, 54½ West 32d st.

HELP WANTED.

WOOLEN DEPARTMENT.—E. S. JAFFRAY & CO. wish to engage a buyer for this department.

DENTISTRY.

A BEAUTIFUL SET OF TEETH, $8.—Single, $1; fillings, $1; extracting with gas, 50c. No. 202 6th av., 13th and 17th sts. Remember, No. 262.

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

HOLIDAY GOODS

At prices corresponding with the times.

HOWARD, SANGER & CO.,

105 and 107 Chambers and 89 and 91 Reade sts.,

Invite the attention of merchants throughout the country to their large and elegant stock of

FINE FANCY GOODS,

which for extent and variety is not equaled in this market, consisting in part of

Paris and Vienna Gilt Bronze Ornaments in great variety.
Imitation Bronzes of every description.
Carved Wood Articles, beautiful designs.
Russia Leather Bags and Purses.
Work Boxes and Jewel Cases in Russia Leather.
Jewel Cases in Pearl and Shell.
Dressing Cases in every variety.
Cigar Cases and Stands, new patterns.
Glove and Handkerchief Boxes, in Satin, Leather and Wood.
Ivory Brushes, in sets, plain and carved.
Opera Glasses, a full line.
Porte-Monnaies and Card Cases.
Toilet and Hand Mirrors, in Wood, Russia Leather and Ivory.
Photograph Albums, Plain and Musical.
Writing Desks and Work Boxes.
Fancy Paper and Shell Boxes.

R. H. MACY & CO.

R. H. MACY & CO.

announce to their friends, patrons, and the public that on TUESDAY, Dec. 2, and WEDNESDAY, Dec. 3, they will hold THEIR 15TH GRAND EXPOSITION of

TOYS, DOLLS,

and Holiday Fancy Goods.

The establishment will be decorated throughout its whole extent with TOYS AND HOLIDAY WARES, imported exclusively by R. H. MACY & CO. for their

HOLIDAY TRADE.

TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY evenings, the entire Premises will be

Brilliantly Illuminated,

and remain open for the reception of visitors until 9:30 P. M.

We are making a CASH DISCOUNT of 10 PER CENT. on TOYS, DOLLS, FANCY GOODS, BON-BON BOXES, &c., THIS season.

A SPECIAL DISCOUNT will be made to committees purchasing for SUNDAY-SCHOOLS, FAIRS, and OTHER FESTIVALS, and our prices will be found LOWER than any IMPORTING or JOBBING house in the City.

R. H. MACY & CO.'S,

14TH ST. AND 6TH AV.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL N. PIKE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 38 Broad street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 30th day of October, 1873.

SAMUEL CRAIGHEAD, EMANUEL J. MILLER, JOSEPH TILNEY, and WILLIAM R. WILLIAMSON, Executors.

n4-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY MANGLES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the residence of Mrs. Anna Mangles, No. 418 West 45th street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of November, 1873.

ANDREW BUSCH, Executor. ANNA MANGLES, Executrix.

n25-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE W. GASHERIE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the store of Rice, Goodwin, Walker & Co., of No. 476 Broadway in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of June, 1873.

LEWIS H. TYLER, WILLIAM H. JANSEN, } Executors.

je24-1aw6mTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET DEAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of Charles A. Dean, No. 235 Madison-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of June, 1873.

CHARLES A. DEAN, WM. L. DEAN, } Executors.

je17-1aw3mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS A. WHITAKER, late of the City New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 216 West 38th-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of January next.—Dated, New-York, the 14th day of July, 1873.

C. EARLE WHITAKER, Executor.

jy15-1aw6mT*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER NAYLOR, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 63 Centre-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of June, 1873.

PETER NAYLOR, Jr., BENJAMIN HAXTUN, } Executors.

jy1-1aw6moTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER SCHERSTEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Edwards & Odell, Nos. 55 and 57 Pine street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 3d day of November, 1873.

n4-1aw6mT* WALTER CARTER, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PATRICK CONWAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of M. M. Robinson, Esq., No. 59 William st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of May next. Dated New-York, the 31st day of October, 1873.

BRIDGET CONWAY, Administratrix.

n4-1aw6mT*

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—PURSUANT TO an order of Hon. James W. Covert, Surrogate of the County of Queens, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of EDWIN MILLS, late of Long Island City, in the said county, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the sole Executrix of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at her place of residence, at Astoria, in Long Island City, aforesaid, on or before the 1st day of June, 1874.—Dated Nov. 1, 1873.

n12-1aw6mTu ANN ELIZA MILLS, Sole Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES VAN NORDEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 75 Chambers street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of May next. —Dated New-York, the 30th day of October, 1873.

CHARLES S. VAN NORDEN, Executor.

n4-1aw6mTu*

METALS.

PHELPS, DODGE & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF METALS,

TIN-PLATE, SHEET-IRON, COPPER, BLOCK-TIN, WIRE, &c.,

CLIFF ST., between John and Fulton, NEW-YORK.

IRON-CLADS.

A strong serviceable shoe for YOUTHS AND BOYS, At CANTRELL'S, Nos. 239 and 241 4th av.

FURS.

FINE MUFFS OF VELVET AND CLOTH MADE to order and trimmed, with furs to match; seals fur trimmed; extra bargains in fine sables, silver fox, seal, and mink, at C. C. SHAYNE & CO.'S fur manufactory, Broadway and 10th.

N. B.—Furs cleaned, altered, and repaired.

MUSICAL.

Chickering

PIANO-FORTES.

Warerooms No. 11 East 14th st., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 5TH AV.

200 PIANOS AND ORGANS, New and Second-hand, of First-class Makers, will be sold at Lower Prices for cash, or on installments, or for rent, in City or Country, during this Financial Crisis and the HOLIDAYS, by HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, than ever before offered in New-York. Agents wanted for the sale of Waters' Celebrated Pianos, Concerto and Orchestral Organs. Illustrated Catalogues Mailed. Great inducements to the Trade. A large discount to Ministers, Churches, Sunday-Schools, &c.

CHICKERING, STEINWAY, AND SEVENTY-five other fine upright, square, and grand pianos and organs very low for cash, on installments, and for rent; also, organs and pianos, with keys and mechanical attachment, appropriate for exhibitions and places of amusement. S. T. BALL & CO., No. 15 East 14th st.

SPECIAL SAFE OFFER.—CHAMBERS' PIANOS, parlor squares, home and school pianos sent anywhere on receipt of cost price. Guaranteed unlimited and satisfaction assured by the Special Safe Offer. Write for information, circulars, and price lists. Address CHAMBERS' PIANO FACTORY, No. 101 4th av., N. Y.

A $200 MAGNIFICENT 7 1-3 OCTAVE agraffe rosewood overstrung iron-frame (Goldsmith) pianoforte; stool, &c.; latest improvements; fully guaranteed. GOLDSMITH'S, No. 26 Bleecker st., near Bowery.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square, (No. 165 4th av.)

SEVERAL FINE SECOND-HAND CHURCH organs for sale very cheap. Can be seen at HILBORNE L. ROOSEVELT'S Organ Factory, No. 40 West 18th st.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, CORNER OF GRAND AND ELM STS., NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR THE PRINTING REquired by the Board of Education for the year 1874, and for delivering the supplies to the schools under the jurisdiction of the board, including that portion of Westchester County recently annexed, during said year, will be received at this office until the 16th day of December instant, at 3 P. M.

Samples of the various kinds of printing required may be seen at the Clerk's office, and the necessary information obtained as to the time and manner of delivering supplies.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Printing," or "Proposals for delivering Supplies," as the case may be.

The committee reserve the right to reject any or all bids received if deemed essential for the public interest.

RUFUS G. BEARDSLEE, ANDREW J. MATHEWSON, JAMES M. HALSTED, DAVID WETMORE, ROBERT HOE, Committee on Supplies.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Trustees of the Tenth Ward Schools, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until WEDNESDAY, Dec. 3, 1873, and until 11 o'clock A. M., on said day, for repairs, &c., of walls of building on the rear of lot No. 66 Chrystie street.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand street, third floor. The Trustees reserve the right to reject any and all proposals offered.

ALONZO TRUESDELL, HENRY R. ROOME, J. R. TAYLOR, M. D., HUGO GORSCH, PETER DENNERLEIN, Board of School Trustees, Tenth Ward.

Dated NEW-YORK, Nov. 19, 1873.

PROPOSALS FOR OIL FOR 1874-5.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD, WASHINGTON, Nov. 20, 1873.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of January, 1874, for supplying ninety-nine thousand (99,000) gallons of the best quality Winter-strained pure Sperm, Colza, or Lard-oil, for the United States Light-house Service, according to the specifications bearing date as above, copies of which may be had, after Nov. 30, on application to the Light-house Board; to the Light-house Inspector, Tompkinsville, Staten Island, New-York; the Light-house Inspector at No. 14 Pemberton square, Boston, Mass.; and the Light-house Inspector at Detroit, Mich. JOSEPH HENRY, Chairman.

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING TWO ENGINE-HOUSES.

Sealed proposals will be received at the head-quarters of the Fire Department, until 12 o'clock noon, of THURSDAY, Dec. 4, 1873, for building two engine-houses.

For full information see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

ICE-CREAM.

ICE-CREAM,

$1 60 PER GALLON.

Also excellent *CHARLOTTE RUSSE* and Jellies at much below other prices.

J. M. HORTON & CO.

Depots, No. 305 4th av. and No. 1,264 Broadway, near 32d st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE.—THE FULTON MARKET OYSTER-house, No. 22 Fulton st.; also the coffee and cake saloon, No. 24 Fulton st., both doing a good paying business; reasons for selling, inability of owner to attend to four places of business at one time. Apply on the premises, to JOHN DOUGHTY, between 11 and 2 o'clock.

A SITUATION WANTED—AT A FAIR SALARY, by an active, middle-aged business man, who can loan $1,000 or $2,000 at once, in any lucrative business, properly secured. Address W. P., No. 77 Cedar st., Office No. 8.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

OFFICE OF MINIS & CAREY, No. 36 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1873.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of "MINIS & CAREY" is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner may sign in liquidation.

P. H. MINIS, H. T. CAREY.

MARBLE MANTELS.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d-st., bet. 7th and 8th av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SUBSCRIBERS TO CHAMBERS' ENCYCLOPÆDIA

whose sets of volumes have not been completed, or who desire to have their sets of parts bound, are invited to send their address to J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., No. 25 Bond st., New-York.

THE URETHROTOME IS THE TERM CHOSEN to designate six instruments adapted to the different varieties of stricture; more than 2,000 cases have been treated during the past thirty years by the inventor. For three type cases, abridged from ten lectures to his private medical class, inclose twenty-five cents to EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., No. 42 5th av. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 each evening.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line will henceforth take a specified routine in all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York, steer southerly, making an increase of 50 at 45 latitude, or nothing to the south of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 40 at 44 latitude, or nothing to the south of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK. FROM BOSTON.

Saturday, Dec. 6 Hamilton, Saturday, Dec. 6
Wednesday, Dec. 10 Olympus, Saturday, Dec. 13
Saturday, Dec. 13 Russia, Saturday, Dec. 20
Wednesday, Dec. 17 Persia, Saturday, Dec. 27
Saturday, Dec. 20 Parthia, Saturday, Dec. 27
Wednesday, Dec. 24 Scotia, Saturday, Jan. 3
Saturday, Dec. 27 Hammonia, Saturday, Jan. 10

Steamers following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York. Steamers mark 6 thus * do not carry steerage passengers. Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $145, currency. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown and Londonderry to all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for ports in Great Britain, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports in the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, corner of Pine-st.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGER STEAM-SHIP ARRIVAL.—The Steam-ship Cimbria, belonging to the General Steam Navigation Company, of Hamburg, will arrive at Jersey City, on or about the 3 P. M., on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 3, 1873.

OCEAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Dec. 6, 8 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Thursday, Dec. 11 11 A. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL.....Saturday, Dec. 13, 8 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, Dec. 20, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Dec. 27, 12 M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin passage, $80 gold, according to accommodation. Steerage, $30 gold. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Sight drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at 32 and 36 Broadway.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

CONNELL & PAULK, No. 402 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.
M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State st., Boston.
F. C. BROWN, No. 32 South Clark st., corner Lake st., Chicago.
Wm. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

EAGLE LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS,
NEW-YORK TO HAMBURG,
touching at Plymouth and Cherbourg.

The German Transatlantic Steam Navigation Company's new, elegant, and full-powered iron steam-ship
GOETHE, Capt. Wilson,
will sail on
TUESDAY, Dec. 9, at 2 P. M.
from Eagle Line Pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken.

Rates—Cabin, $80, gold; second cabin, $60, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for their friends can procure prepaid certificates, $40, gold. The first and second saloons are on the after-deck. The steerage is divided into two parts, for not to exceed twenty persons, well lighted, and provided with water-closets.

KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE,
General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

For freight apply to
PUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 45 North River, as follows:

EDINBURGH.....Saturday, Nov. 29
PERSEPOLIS.....Saturday, Dec. 13
EUROPE.....Saturday, Dec. 27

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO LIVERPOOL OR BELFAST.
First cabin.....$70 | Second cabin.....$40
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
Assisted passengers going to, or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit in London, railway and the discomforts of crossing the British Channel, and secure the through rates of passage.
For freight or passage apply to
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail from Pier No. 20 North river, foot of Bay-st., EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
Wednesday, Dec. 3 10 A.M. | Saturday, Dec. 13
Victoria.....Sat. Dec. 6 | Castalia.....Wed., Dec. 17
Macedonia.....Wed., Dec. 10 | Anglia.....Sat., Dec. 20

CABIN PASSAGE TO OR FROM QUEENSTOWN OR LIVERPOOL.
Glasgow.....Thursday, Dec. 4, at 3 P. M.
Cabin passage, $70, $80, $90, currency. Steerage, $29, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sail from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Dec. 6, at 3 P. M.
REPUBLIC.....SATURDAY, Dec. 13, at 11:30 A.M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Dec. 20, at 3 P. M.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, Dec. 27, 11 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Fulton Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in Midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Cabin, $80, gold; second cabin, $60, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for their friends can procure prepaid certificates, $40, gold. The first and second saloons are on the after-deck. The steerage is divided into two parts, for not to exceed twenty persons, well lighted, and provided with water-closets.

KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE,
General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

For freight apply to
PUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 45 North River, as follows:

HIBERNIAN.....Saturday, Nov. 29
PERSEPOLIS.....Saturday, Dec. 13
EUROPE.....Saturday, Dec. 27

and every alternate Saturday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Berths at $7 and upward.

For freight or passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway.

Cabin passage (Doc. No. 4) Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—This Company takes the risk of insurance (up to $500,000 in gold) on each of its steamers, thus giving passengers the best possible guarantee for safety and avoidance of danger at sea.

The most southerly route has always been adopted by the steamers of this line.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Canada.....Mon., Dec. 1, 4 P.M. Greece.....Sat., Dec. 13, 11 A.M.
Egypt.....Sat., Dec. 6, 7 A.M. Spain.....Tues., Dec. 20.

PORTSMOUTH TO LONDON DIRECT.

FRANCE, ENGLAND.....Thursday, Dec. 4, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $70, $80, $90, currency. Steerage, $29, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sail from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on TUESDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

OCEANIC.....SATURDAY, Dec. 6, at 3 P. M.
REPUBLIC.....SATURDAY, Dec. 13, at 11:30 A.M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Dec. 20, at 3 P. M.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, Dec. 27, 11 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Fulton Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in Midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Cabin, $80, gold; second cabin, $60, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for their friends can procure prepaid certificates, $40, gold. The first and second saloons are on the after-deck. The steerage is divided into two parts, for not to exceed twenty persons, well lighted, and provided with water-closets.

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The most southerly route has always been adopted by the steamers of this line.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Canada.....Mon., Dec. 1, 4 P.M. Greece.....Sat., Dec. 13, 11 A.M.
Egypt.....Sat., Dec. 6, 7 A.M. Spain.....Tues., Dec. 20.

PORTSMOUTH TO LONDON DIRECT.

FRANCE, ENGLAND.....Thursday, Dec. 4, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $70, $80, $90, currency. Steerage, $29, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

The first-class full-powered English-built iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 12 North River.

For HAYTI, CURACOA, LA GUAYRA, and PORTO RICO, CLARIBEL.....Dec. 19.
CORINTH.....Jan. 9.

For JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.

ETNA.....Dec. 9.
ATLAS.....Dec. 26.

First-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 50 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

VIA QUEENSTOWN,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from

PIER No. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY.

NEVADA, Capt. Forsyth.....Dec. 3, 2 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. Price, Jr.....Dec. 10, 10 A. M.
PENNSYLVANIA, Capt. Ickard.....Dec. 17 2 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. Scott.....Dec. 24, 9:30 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. Seudder.....Dec. 31, 2 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. Freeman.....Jan. 7,

Passenger accommodations unsurpassed.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular Mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, will touch at Rio de Janeiro, and connect at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail steamers for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The new mail steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. Lamb, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on MONDAY, Nov. 24, at 12 M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

Cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $200; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates.

Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

PIER 37, NORTH RIVER.

FRIDAY, Dec. 5, steamer COLON leaves Pier 37, North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, connecting with steamer at Panama for Acapulco, Mazatlan, San Diego, and San Francisco, and also, with steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.

Steamers for Japan and China leave San Francisco on the 12th and 16th of each month.

For passage or freight apply at the company's office, Pier No. 42, North River, New-York.

H. L. BULLAY, Supt. C. H. BRADBURY, President.

REMITTANCES

TO ENGLAND AND IRELAND.—Drafts for $1 and upward issued at reduced rates by
SANDERS BROTHERS & CO., No. 99 South st.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
THE FLORIDA PORTS
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
THE FLORIDA PORTS
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS
VIRGO, Capt. Bulkley, TUESDAY, Dec. 2, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. Cheeseman, THURSDAY, Dec. 4, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. Fairchild, SATURDAY, Dec. 6, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
P. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 63 West st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. Nickerson, SATURDAY, Dec. 6, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
G. B. OWENS, | GEORGE YONGE,
Agent A., G. & G. R. R., | Agent C. R. R.,
No. 229 Broadway. | No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING TRI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M.
from Pier No. 20 North River,
JAMES ADGER, Capt. T. E. Lockwood, Tuesday, Dec. 2.
GEORGIA, Capt. S. Crowell, Thursday, Dec. 4.
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. Lockwood, Saturday, Dec. 6.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASKELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY, Curtis, Dec. 2.
Steam-ship WILMINGTON, Holmes, Dec. 9.
Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, Morton, Dec. 16.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

D. McKellar, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, PROGRESO, AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line,
Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CUBA, (Havana via Nassau).....Dec. 4
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct).....Dec. 11
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct).....Dec. 18
CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana and Mexico).....Dec. 20
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana via Nassau).....Dec. 24

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,

STEAM-SHIP CUBA,
Will leave Pier No. 3 North river, Dec. 4, at 3 P. M.
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st. corner Broadway

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West, and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, via "Pennsylvania Air-Line," at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M. For Baltimore and Washington, via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at 7:30 P. M. daily.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 7:30, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Trenton at 7:20 A. M., 2, 3:10, and 6:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:10 P. M.

Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, 7:30, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8:10, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, and 7:30 P. M.

For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 8:10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, 5:20, and 7:30 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8:10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4:30 and 7:30 P. M.

For East Millstone, 8:10 A. M., 12 noon, and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 3 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation, for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 8:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 3:10, 4, and 6:10 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 8 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows:—From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 12:35 and 7:35 P. M., daily; 11:55 A. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:05 and 6:40 A. M., 3:15 and 10:25 P. M. Sunday, 6:05, 6:40 A. M., and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:22, 6:05, 6:40, 8:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 6:05, 6:45, 7:40 P. M. Sunday, 5:22, 6:05, 6:40, 8:50, 11:55, A. M. and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant ticket-office, No. 8 Bowling green.

J. CASSATT, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville, with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Divis on; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing Dec. 1, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:

6:15 A. M.—New York Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Nahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington, at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Pittston, Nanticoke, Waverly, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:45 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Nahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Sphr-tp, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way train for Bound Brook, Allentown, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

4 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

5 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

6:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

8:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

9 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

9:40 P. M.—For Plainfield.

7:30 P. M.—Emigrant—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

11:45 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 6:15, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M., 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7:15, 7:30, 8:10, 9:15, 10:30, 11:45 P. M.

R. H. MCKIM, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD.

NOTICE.

On and after Dec. 1, 1873, trains will leave South 8th st., Brooklyn, as follows, Sundays excepted:

For Patchogue, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Babylon, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Islip, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4 and 7 P. M.

For Sayville, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Hempstead, Rockaway, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M. and 1:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

Sunday trains leave Brooklyn for Islip at 9 A. M.

GEO. P. CARMAN, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 17, 1873, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, &c.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., Albany and Troy Express, Saturday only.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

4:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Syracuse, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via Erie R. R. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN DIVISION.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
COMMENCING NOV. 17, 1873.

Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d st.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

Trains for New-Haven leave at 7:05, (accommodation,) 8:05, (express,) 9:05, (accommodation,) 10 A. M., (express,) 12 M., (accommodation,) 1, (express,) 3, (express,) 3:55, (accommodation,) 4:38, and 5:10, (local express,) 8:10, (express,) and 9:10, (express,) P. M.

For South Norwalk 7:05, 8:05, 9:05, 10:10 A. M., 12 M., 1, (express,) 3, 3:55, 4:38, 5:10, 6:35, 8:10, 9:10 P. M. For Stamford 7:10, 8:05, 9:05, 10:10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2:38 and 3, (express,) 3:55, 4:38, 4:45, 5:10, 5:40, 6:35, 7:20, 9:10, 9:10 P. M.

For Port Chester 11:40 P. M.

Boston Express, via Springfield, at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., via Shore Line, at 1 and 9:10 P. M. The 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, and 8:10, and 9:10 P. M., stopping at Stamford, Norwalk, and Bridgeport. The 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. connects with trains on Shore Line Division for Norwich and Providence, and the Connecticut Valley at Saybrook. The 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M. connect with New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at New-Haven; 8:05, 10 A. M., and 12 noon trains connect with Connecticut River Railroad at Springfield, and 3 P. M. for Montreal. The 8:05 A. M., 1, and 3 P. M. connects with Naugatuck Railroad, and the 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. with Housatonic Railroad at Bridgeport. The 8:05 and 9:05 A. M., and 3 and 5:10 P. M. with Danbury and Norwalk at South Norwalk, and the 8:05 A. M., 1, and 5:10 P. M. with New-Canaan Railroad at Stamford.

Sunday Boston mail trains at 7 P. M., via Springfield at 10:10 P. M., via Providence.

Drawing-room cars on day express and sleeping cars on night express trains.

Tickets can be purchased at ticket office of company at Grand Central Depot, or at offices of New-York Transfer Company, No. 944 Broadway, and Windsor House, New-York, and No. 1 Court st., Brooklyn, who will also check baggage from residence to destination.

For further information of particulars see posters at hotels and depot.

JOHN T. MOODY,
Superintendent of New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

STEAMBOATS.

STEAMER SEA BIRD, FOOT OF FRANKLIN St., for Red Bank and intermediate stations:

LEAVE NEW-YORK. LEAVE RED BANK.
Wed., 3d's..... 2:30 P. M. Thurs., 20th..... 7:30 A. M.
Thurs., 20th..... 2:30 P. M. Fri., 21st..... 8:00 A. M.
Sat., 22d..... 9:30 A. M. Mon., 24th..... 8:00 A. M.
Tues., 23d..... 11:00 A. M. Wed., 25th..... 9:00 A. M.
Thurs., 27th..... 1:00 P. M. Fri., 28th..... 12:00 M.
Sat., 29th..... 2:30 P. M.

HARTFORD BOATS—DAILY LINE.—LEAVE Pier No. 24 Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 o'clock P. M. All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of these boats.

W. H. GOODSPEED, Vice President.
SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, No. 112 South st.
JUNE 1, 1873.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE.

Dr. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

ST. JOHN'S HALL
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR
Young Ladies and Children,
REV. THEODORE IRVING, LL. D., RECTOR,
No. 21 West 32d st.

The aim of this school is to give the highest Christian culture, and to afford a most thorough and extensive English education.

Great care will be had that each pupil acquires a practical knowledge of the French language.

On THURSDAY, 18th inst., a special class in English Literature, with readings from the best authors, will be formed by Dr. Irving, for ladies who have completed their studies, but would like to avail themselves of the advantages of such a course.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
NO. 202 MADISON AV., (38th st.)
School hours, 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

Departments—Primary, Junior, and Senior English, Junior and Senior Classical, Modern Languages, and Drawing.

Twentieth annual circular sent on application.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS AND YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
NOS. 126 AND 128 EAST 24TH ST.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
PROF. ELIE CHARLIER.

WILLISTON SEMINARY,
EASTHAMPTON, Mass.,
Winter Term begins Dec. 3.

Students can find rooms and board at Hill's Mansion House, directly opposite the institution, where they can be well accommodated, every room in the house warmed with steam and lighted with gas; not a drop of intoxicating drinks about the house.

Send for catalogues.

WILLIAM HILL, Proprietor Hotel.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Established 1820.
Winter recess ends Jan. 6.
For circulars address
E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

COLLEGIATE ACADEMY,
S. A. FARRAND and D. S. EVERSON, Principals.
729 6th av., opposite Reservoir Park. Reopens Sept. 24. Great value are taken to teach boys HOW TO STUDY. THE PRINCIPALS DEVOTE THEIR WHOLE TIME TO GIVING PERSONAL INSTRUCTION.

FOR BOYS.
MANSION SQUARE INSTITUTE, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
The Winter term begins Dec. 1. First-class School. Terms reasonable. For catalogue address
S. A. FARRAND, A. M., Principal.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Tarrytown, N. Y.
Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL for the schools of Science, Technology, Mines, Architecture, &c. ALFRED COLIN, late Engineer Corps United States Navy and Professor at Naval Academy, No. 1,207 Broadway, near 32d st.

MISS DU VERNET WILL REOPEN HER BOARDING and Day School for boys under fifteen years of age, at No. 102 West 20th st., one door from 6th av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24. Miss Du Vernet is assisted by competent masters.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN OUT OF EMPLOYment should become book-keepers, accountants, and copyists. Call or write to GUNDEY, Bowery, or Broadway, corner 33d st., 24 writing lessons, $2 50; day and evening thrown in at the year.

CHAPPAQUA MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE.—A boarding school for both sexes under the care of the Society of Friends; full term commences 11th month, 8th, 1873. Address
S. C. COLLINS, Principal,
Chappaqua, N. Y.

IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART.—DRAWING, water-color and oil painting. New-York Society Library, No. 67 University place, between 12th and 13th sts.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, ON HUDSON.—Superior advantages for boys; studies resumed Sept. 17. Circulars of
ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

HOME INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, TARrytown, N. Y., combining home care with a thorough course of study in the English branches, the languages, and music. MISS M. W. METCALF, Principal.

FRENCH, GERMAN, SPANISH RAPIDLY and practically taught, in classes or privately. No. 56 South 5th av., first floor.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.—FROM SIX TO TWENty-one years of age, No. 117 East 26th st.
IDA M. ELIOT. ANNA C. BRACKETT.

YONKERS (ON HUDSON) COLLEGIATE Institute.—High School for Young Ladies. Send for circulars. T. J. JACKSON, Principal.

BAY VIEW INSTITUTE, BABYLON, LONG Island—Boarding school for boys.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY RECENTLY FROM ENGland desires occupation as resident or visiting governess; speaks French with as much fluency and correctness as English; was a resident of Paris thirteen years. Personal references obtained by applying to E. A. DAILEY, Everett Library, No. 588 6th av.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JAMES W. CHAMPLIN, of the County of Warren, and State of New-Jersey, in said district, who has been duly adjudged bankrupt upon petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Trenton, in said district, on the 22d day of December, A. D. 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Whitfield T. Johnson, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said district.

SAMUEL PLUMMER, United States Marshal.
Per WM. BOSWELL, Deputy.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES F. BAILEY, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Charles F. Bailey, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and

DEC 1873

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL DINNER.

THE WORK OF THE SOCIETY—DISTINGUISHED GUESTS—SPEECHES BY MAYOR HAVEMEYER, PRESIDENT GORDON, AND JUDGE BRADY.

The annual dinner of the St. Andrew's Society of the City of New-York took place last evening, at Delmonico's, and was characterized by the same general enjoyment which has distinguished former celebrations. The festivities commenced shortly before 7 o'clock, the President elect, Robert Gordon, occupying the chair. Among the distinguished guests were Mayor Havemeyer, Judge Brady, President of the St. Patrick's Society; E. C. Cowdin, President of the New-England Society; John G. Dale, President of the St. George's Society; R. E. Mount, President of the St. Nicholas Society; Collector Arthur, the Earl of Roxbury, (England;) Clark Bell, Richard Irvin, and James Moir, Ex-Presidents; Drs. Vanderpoel and Colville, E. M. Archibald, British Consul; Rev. Dr. McCosh, President of Princeton College; Mr. Rotherey, a distinguished English barrister; Rev. Drs. Taylor, McCloud, and Thompson, and a host of others.

When dinner was partaken of, the Chairman drew attention to the report of the Secretary in reference to their operations during the past year. The number of applications for relief were 2,651; the amount disbursed in charity out of the general fund was $3,000, and from the centennial fund $850. An additional sum of $250 was sent to their brothers who were suffering in Memphis, and this sum, he said, would have to be subscribed by the society. He concluded by proposing the first regular toast, "The day and a' who honor it," and "Auld Lang Syne." The second and third toasts, "The Queen," and "The President," were received with enthusiasm, but no responses were made. "The Land of Cakes" was responded to by Rev. Dr. Thompson, and the "Land we live in," by Rev. Dr. Taylor. In response to the toast of "The City of New-York," Mayor Havemeyer, who was received with cheers, said:

I thank you, Mr. President, in the name of the people of this City, whom I have the honor to represent, for the complimentary allusion contained in the sentiments you have proposed, and you, gentlemen of the St. Andrew's Society, for the cordial manner in which it has been received. When, as Mayor of this City, I was on a former occasion called upon to respond to a similar sentiment, I did not suppose I should ever renew the pleasure I then felt, and which is, by the kind permission of the sons of St. Andrew again afforded me, of felicitating you upon the prosperous condition of your society. This pleasure is heightened to-night as I see around me so many familiar faces, although not the same which then surrounded your festal board. The management of its affairs has been confided to faithful hands, to men who have recognized the fact that the essential element of all charities is to enable the unfortunate to help themselves, and it is to the credit of your countrymen that, having been educated in this direction, it leaves your society so little to do to fill the gap which their misfortunes or their faults have created. The feature of your institution and of its administration which must commend itself to the favor of all judicious and practical men, is that its operation has been so skillfully kept within the boundary at which public charity ceases to be beneficent and becomes absolutely mischievous. I think I have read somewhere that Henry IV., of France, on one occasion lamented his inability to put a fowl in the pot of every peasant of his kingdom. If I have read aright his statesmanship would have been more highly appreciated, and his kind feelings toward his subjects not the less respected, if the administration of his Government, like yours of this society, had enabled his peasants to have provided fowls for themselves. It is scarcely possible for a charity administered by public authority to be conducted with the discriminating fidelity which alone can realize this great object, but it is the peculiar felicity of societies organized as this, that while in power they approach public institutions, they may also be administered with the prudence and discrimination which characterizes private charity. As to our City, it is one which not only by its geographical and commercial position is cosmopolitan in its character, but because its people by birth and ancestry belong to every clime and every nation. We derive many advantages from all this. From the German we obtain his æsthetic culture, and scientific thoroughness and profundity; from the sons of St. Patrick the labor necessary to develop our great industrial enterprises, his good temper, his sense of humor, his devotion to a Government which recognizes his right to participate in its advantages, the astute statesmanship, the self-sacrificing spirit which induces him to consent to fill all of the vacant offices, to say nothing of his patriotic desire to fill those which are not vacant; to the Scotchman we owe that which gives New-York its greatness—thrift, economy, and commercial enterprise. With such elements, it is not surprising that the sanguine among us predict for our City a future compared with which that of other capitals of the world looks sickly and uncertain—as all the elements and all the qualities which distinguish each are combined and concentrated here. The struggle through which our City has been passing of late years for good government and honest administration—which will add as much to our greatness as its material prosperity—is not yet ended. The final victory has not yet been achieved. But, my friends, when the Scots and the Picts, on the night previous to their victory over King Athelstane, beheld through the darkness the cross of St. Andrew shining in the sky, it dispelled their gloom, revived their drooping courage, and invited them to deeds of heroic valor. So may we take new hope and new courage from the signs which are appearing in our sky, to continue the struggle to a final triumph.

The toast of "Our Sister Societies" was responded to by Judge Brady in a particularly humorous address, which provoked the most unbounded mirth. Adverting to the legal profession and the practice that prevailed in criminal courts, he said that he hoped he would live to see the day when his brethren of the Bar would understand that it was their duty to assist in the administration of justice, and not to lend themselves to degrading efforts to defeat it by any artifice or by any trick. [Applause.] Every profession should be defended by the honor of its advocates. In law, in physics, or in any one of the sciences, if a man lent himself to any disgraceful act, or any act which was calculated to bring his profession into disrepute, he should be disbanded and discarded by every honest man. [Cheers.] And when they arrived at a period when wickedness should be treated in this way there would be no difficulty in bringing criminals to justice, because they would have no men willing to disgrace themselves in the effort to protect them from punishment by trick or by artifice. [Applause.] He concluded by paying a hearty tribute to the Scottish character. Mr. Dale also responded to the same toast. The following sentiments were also responded to: "The Literature and Art of Scotland," responded to by Rev. Dr. McCosh. "Our new members," "Our Ex Presidents," "Honest Men and Bonnie Lasses." The party separated at midnight.

BROOKLYN COMMITTEE OF ONE HUNDRED.

The Committee of One Hundred met last evening, in the Brooklyn Academy of Music, Franklin Woodruff in the chair. The Committee on Legislation reported a number of amendments to the existing charter, providing principally that the several commissions by which the city is at present governed be abolished, and replaced by departments having single heads. The amendments further provide that the heads of the several departments shall be appointed by the Mayor for two years, subject to the approval of the Board of Aldermen. When the question occurred as to the adoption of the report of the legislative committee, Mr. McLean, of that committee, rose and moved that the section of the report abolishing the Health Commission be referred back to the legislative committee for further consideration. Mr. McLean said that last week he had heard Mr. Dorman B. Eaton lecture on the sanitary laws that should govern great cities. That lecture had materially changed his (Mr. McLean's) views with regard to the way in which a health board should be formed and organized. The speaker was as heartily in favor as he had ever been of doing away with the triple-headed commissions; but when an institution of such vital importance to the city as the Health Department was to be organized, he thought the committee, in shaping any law in relation to it, should seek aid and advice from all sources where benefit was likely to be derived. After some further debate the report was ordered to be printed and each member supplied with a copy, so that at the next meeting it could be intelligently debated.

PRESBYTERY OF NEW-YORK.

The regular meeting of the Presbytery of New-York was held yesterday morning in the University Chapel, on Tenth street and University place. Rev. Dr. Vincent, acting as Moderator, opened the meeting with prayer. Only thirty were present. Rev. L. P. Cummings was received by letter from the South Classes of New-York, and Rev. L. R. Foote dismissed to the Presbytery of Brooklyn. Rev. B. T. Philip was invited to sit as corresponding member. After a few brief remarks, the meeting closed with prayer by Rev. Dr. Alexander.

MECHLLA TO BE HANGED—THE PREPARATIONS.

The New-Jersey Court of Pardons, as stated elsewhere, yesterday, after a full hearing in the case of Jacob Mechlla, the Russian Finn, who stabbed Deputy United States Marshal Stephensen, on Hudson street, Jersey City, in July last, decided unanimously not to interfere. The sentence will, therefore, be carried out on Friday, the court having adjourned and there being no further chance of a reprieve. Sheriff Reinhardt has determined to hang the condemned in the rear of the yard adjoining the Court-house, on the Heights, instead of at Snake Hill, as was at first intended. In order to do this a high fence will have to be erected in the court-yard, there being no place at present suitable. The work will be commenced this morning, everything having been in readiness awaiting the action of the Court of Pardons. Hudson County having never had a capital case there is no gallows belonging to the county, and probably the scaffold belonging to Essex County will be used on the occasion. The matter is, however, in the hands of a committee of the Board of Freeholders, who may decide to erect a new gallows. Mechlla has no realization of his condition, and it is doubtful if he is capable of it, as he seems to be without anything bordering on moral perceptions. He has repeatedly refused to converse with any minister. He professes not to believe that he can be hanged, or that he will be. Despite his wishes, it is intended to send for the Pastor of the Greek Church in New-York, in the hope that he may make some impression on him. City Missionary Verrinder has called upon the condemned, but was only met with a volley of oaths.

FINANCIAL INTERESTS.

THE SITUATION YESTERDAY — THE UNION TRUST COMPANY RESUMES BUSINESS.

Wall street was in a good way of maintaining the recent advance in prices, yesterday, although there was a falling off in the morning on account of the uncertainty regarding the measures to be brought up before Congress which would affect the financial situation. In the afternoon it generally believed that the action of Congress would be favorable to the business interests of the country, and there was a sharp advance in the prices of all securities. Western Union, Chicago and North-western, New-York Central, Union Pacific, and Lake Shore were the chief speculative and investment stocks which led the market. The Union Trust Company resumed business in the morning, and paid out more than $1,000,000 during the day. A long line of depositors presented themselves in the early morning, and stood about until they obtained their currency. The statement presented by the company is to the effect that there is an ample supply of money on hand to pay off all depositors. The officers are: President, Edward King; First Vice President, James M. McLean; Second Vice President, Freeman Clarke, of Rochester; Secretary, James H. Ogilvie, and an Executive Committee consisting of Messrs. J. M. McLean, A. A. Low, B. H. Hutton, J. J. Williams, C. D. Ward, William Whitewright, Jr., E. B. Wesley, and Samuel Willetts.

SUSPENSION OF J. H. HERRICK & CO.

The Superintendent of the Cotton Exchange was notified yesterday that the paper of J. H. Herrick & Co., cotton and produce merchants, doing business at No. 1 State street, had gone to protest, and the members of the Cotton Exchange were requested to close all contracts with the firm. This announcement was made at a late hour in the afternoon. A TIMES reporter called in the evening at the residence of Mr. Herrick, No. 9 West Thirty-third street, but he declined to furnish any information as to the cause of the failure of the firm, or the amount of the liabilities.

EUROPEAN CAPITALISTS AND AMERICAN RAILROADS.

The last European mail brought the intelligence to private individuals that some capitalists, bankers, and others, who are interested in bonds of some of the American railroads which defaulted on their interest coupons due in November last, are contemplating proceedings to obtain a foreclosure upon the bonds of such corporations, for the purpose of obtaining control of the roads, that they may be placed under more efficient management.

RAILROAD IRON.

The market for railroad iron, which has suffered extreme depression during the past few weeks, has now reached a very low price. Yesterday iron rails, of standard weight, and of English manufacture, were obtainable, with delivery at this port, for $50, gold, per ton, and American rails of like weight were obtainable at $55 to $56, currency, per ton. These prices represent extremes which have not been known in connection with the market for many years.

RAILROAD BONDS AND MERCANTILE PAPER.

Some mortgage securities of a well-established line of railway in Ohio, forced to sale in this market yesterday, realized a price net of forty-six cents on the dollar, and simultaneously sold in the Cincinnati market at eighty-six cents on the dollar. Some of the very best mercantile paper with City names sold in brokers' hands yesterday at the rate of eighteen per cent. per annum, and the offerings of all kinds are large and pressing.

THE HOBOKEN SAVINGS BANK.

The depositors of the Hoboken Savings Bank met pursuant to a call, in Odd-Fellows Hall, Hoboken, last night, for the purpose of consulting on a plan to recover their funds. The meeting organized by appointing John Kennedy, the County Clerk, to the chair. Addresses were delivered by Leon Abbitt, Arthur Spielman, and others, and a committee, consisting of John Kennedy, John Reid, James Stephenson, Arthur Spielman, and Peter Kerrigan, was appointed to ascertain if some security cannot be obtained for the depositors' accounts, and when they will be paid, with the best terms that can be made. The meeting adjourned until Friday evening, when the committee will present their report.

AMERICAN SILK MANUFACTURES.

The monthly statistics of the Silk Association of America for November show a decrease in the amount of exports of $155,347, as compared with the corresponding month of the previous year. The report furnishes a detailed statement of the quality and value of the importation of silk manufacture to this port for the month of November from 1866 up to the present year, and for the first eleven months in each of the intervening years, and embraces upward of twenty classifications of silk goods. The principal items of the importations are included under the denomination of silks proper, satins, crapes, pongees, plushes, velvets, ribbons, laces, silk and worsted and silk and cotton fabrics. The value of the importations in these goods during the past month was $824,746, of which $642,375 was thrown upon the market. The largest amount of silk manufactures imported in the month of November during the last seven years was in 1871, when this class of goods reached $2,012,806. The amount of the imports for the first eleven months in the year 1866 was $21,806,067; for the corresponding period of 1867 it was $15,649,000; in 1868, $18,064,554; in 1869, $21,166,391, and in 1870, $24,244,396. In 1871 the imports during the same period rose to $32,394,542. During the first eleven months of the present year the imports have fallen to $23,598,106, which shows a decrease of $8,796,436 as compared with the imports of the same period in 1871. This affords conclusive evidence of the rapid growth of silk manufactures in the United States during the last twelve months. The figures quoted represent only the foreign gold cost of these articles, exclusive of freight and duty. The steady increase shown in the value of the imports of raw silk during the last seven years may be taken as a further illustration of the progress of this branch of American manufacture. While the imports in silk goods have been decreasing, it will be seen that there has been a yearly increase in the value of the raw silk imported into this country. In 1866 the value of the imports in raw silk received at the ports of New-York and San Francisco was $1,501,806; in 1862, $2,469,261, and in 1872 the value of the imports during the same period of the year rose to $6,767,341. When these figures are taken in connection with the fact of the yearly increasing trade in silk manufactured goods, it will be at once apparent that the day is not far distant when American manufactured silks will be brought to such perfection in style, texture, and finish as to completely shut out the products of the looms of England, France, and other European countries.

KINGS COUNTY REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.

A caucus of the recently elected members of the Kings County Republican General Committee met last evening in Commonwealth Hall for the purpose of nominating officers of the committee for the ensuing year, to be elected at the first regular meeting to-night. There were eighty members present of the 154 composing the committee, and more than seventy voting the following ticket placed in nomination it will undoubtedly be elected to-night: President, David Williams, Seventeenth Ward; First Vice President, A. P. Higgins, Twentieth Ward; Second Vice President, Henry Taylor, Twenty-second Ward; Third Vice President, J. H. Taylor, Sixth Ward; Fourth Vice President, Peter W. Ray, Twenty-first Ward; Recording Secretary, Chas. W. Cheshire, Thirteenth Ward; Assistant Recording Secretary, W. H. Barker, Seventh Ward; Corresponding Secretary, V. C. Patterson, Fifteenth Ward; Treasurer, John F. Henry, Tenth Ward; Sergeant at Arms, William Burton, Second Ward. A. J. Perry presided at the caucus.

A SHOOTING AFFRAY AT JERSEY CITY.

Shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday morning Charles Irish, a private watchman employed by a number of manufacturers on Hudson street, Jersey City, shot, and probably wounded fatally, Arthur Feeney. According to Feeney's statement, he met Irish at the corner of Exchange place and Hudson street, and, thinking from the latter's motions that he was drunk, he moved away to avoid him, and proceeded up Hudson street toward his boarding-place.

At the corner of Morris and Hudson streets, Feeney says Irish tried to strike him, but he dodged and ran across the street toward his boarding-place, and was in the doorway when the shot was fired, the ball entering his back.

Irish was arrested by Officer Kipp, and committed to await the result of Feeney's injuries.

FRAUDS IN MORRISANIA.

OFFICIAL CORRUPTION—IMITATING CONNOLLY AND INGERSOLL—AN INVESTIGATION.

The town of Morrisania, it appears, is not free from official frauds. It has a Finance Committee, which is supposed to carefully examine all claims presented against the town; but it evidently does not discharge this duty. Either through carelessness, inattention, or from some other motive, it has passed fraudulent accounts, and it has audited bills without requiring the claimants to verify the same on oath, as required by the indorsement on the official printed forms of account. The latest instances of neglect of duty on the part of this committee are the following: A contractor named Handibode assigned an account amounting to $1,189 04, for grading One Hundred and Forty-fifth street, to a man named Michael Donahoe. The Legal Committee of the Board of Trustees examined the bill, and, finding it correct, recommended payment thereof. It was directed to be sent to the Finance Committee, but before it reached this body the amount was altered to $3,410 29. It does not appear clearly who made the alteration, but the committee, although it had full facilities for ascertaining the correctness of the claim, took no trouble in that direction, but ordered payment of the account as presented. A warrant was made out for the amount and sent to Mr. John T. Hunt, the Town Treasurer, for payment. He doubted the accuracy of the bill, and delayed payment. In the meantime, one of the Town Trustees, named Leslie, and the contractor, Handibode, called upon Mr. Hunt and requested payment. He refused, and Mr. Leslie snatched up the papers connected with the claim and left the office. Mr. Hunt demanded a return of the papers, but Leslie refused, saying he had given them to Handibode. Finding that Mr. Hunt suspected fraud, Leslie admitted to him that "he had put up this job; that he had made out the bill himself, and that there was about $1,300 in it; that he and the Clerk to the Board of Trustees were the only ones in the race, and that they would divide with him (Hunt.") Mr. Hunt, instead of accepting this tempting offer, made an examination of the assessment rolls, and discovered the fraud. He immediately reported the matter to the Board of Trustees, who appointed a special committee of five to investigate the matter. Three of this committee are, however, members of the Finance Committee which passed the fraudulent account, and there is not much confidence in it.

The most recent case of fraud came before the Treasurer on Friday last, and Leslie is the chief person concerned in it. Some time ago he presented to the Finance Committee a bill in the name of Robert Sauvan for $98, for building receiving basins on One Hundred and Forty-fifth street. The affidavit on the back of the account was signed, or purported to have been signed, by Sauvan, but he failed to have it sworn to, as the place for the signature of the Notary Public is left blank. This could not possibly have escaped the attention of the Finance Committee, but it nevertheless ordered payment of the bill. Leslie got Mr. Clarke, the Clerk of the Board of Trustees, to cash the account for him without passing the Treasurer in the usual form. The indorsement bears the name of "Robert Sauvan." The Clerk subsequently sent the account for collection to Mr. Hunt, who paid it on the 24th of October last. At the meeting of the Finance Committee, on Friday, Mr. Sauvan presented an account for this identical $98, and testified he never got a penny of it. He says he gave no authority to Mr. Leslie to get the money, and that his signature to the bill is a forgery. As far as can be ascertained, Mr. Leslie has offered no satisfactory explanation regarding his connection with these two cases, but as the Special Committee are to present a report to the Board of Trustees this evening, it is probable some light may be thrown upon the matter. The feeling in Morrisania is decidedly unfavorable to Mr. Leslie, and much regret has been expressed that the matter was not brought before the Grand Jury which met at White Plains yesterday. Mr. Hunt, it is said, recommended that this course should be pursued, but the committee overruled him. In this connection, a prominent resident of Morrisania said yesterday to a TIMES reporter: "As the recent vote has annexed Morrisania to New-York on and after 1st of January next, we will hand you over all the thieves and forgers and let you deal with them." It is to be hoped, however, that the Morrisania officials will take immediate steps to bring the perpetrators of these frauds to justice.

AT THE CUBAN JUNTA YESTERDAY.

Yesterday was an unusually dull day at Cuban head-quarters, and the attendance of the members of the Junta was small. Gen. Villegas and Capt. Cisneros were in attendance, and received visitors, and attended to applicants seeking to be enrolled for Cuban expeditions. Contributions continue to flow in from all parts, and it was reported that during the past week many thousands of dollars had been received over the sum contributed the week previous, notwithstanding the statement made by Gen. Quesada that he was the only authorized agent in the City to receive funds for the Cuban Army. At first it was believed the statement made by Gens. Quesada and Carlos Del Castillo would interfere with the arrangements made at the Cuban Junta, but the committee report to the contrary. Vicente Mestre, of the Executive Committee, received a telegram from Gen. Jordan, in Washington, yesterday, stating that at the meeting of Congress that morning a large number of copies of the *Book of Blood*, giving a list of the Cuban martyrs since the commencement of the struggle, had been distributed among the members of the House. It was further stated that the members expressed themselves dissatisfied with the terms of the settlement as proposed with the Spanish Government. It was also believed that the protocol would have to be altered. This announcement had a good effect in the Junta; excited discussions followed, and hopes were expressed that a contest would take place between their old enemy, Spain, and the United States. Notwithstanding that telegrams have been sent to Señor Bombalier and his agent in Havana, no tidings as to his fate have yet been received. The last heard of him was that he was in a dungeon in Morro Castle, heavily ironed. Inquiries were made yesterday at the office of Messrs. Davies & Turner, Broadway, by a reporter of THE TIMES, but they state nothing has been received from Havana in regard to Mr. Bombalier, the agent of the company. Mr. Romay, of Thirty-fourth street, who was also arrested on board the City of New-York, at Havana, has not been heard from either. The last intelligence received was that he was also in prison on a charge of complicity with Mr. Bombalier in conveying correspondence from the Cubans in New-York to the insurgents. It is feared, in consequence of the absence of any replies to the repeated telegrams, that the messages have been stopped by the Spanish authorities, and that the two men have been put to death by the volunteers. Mr. Romay was a member of the Seventh Regiment N. G. S. N. Y., but as yet no action has been taken by that regiment in regard the matter.

TWEED'S PRISON DUTIES.

W. M. Tweed commenced his duties as an orderly of the prison hospital yesterday afternoon. This position was assigned to him by the Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

The December term of the Circuit Court and Court of Oyer and Terminer for Westchester County commenced at the Court-house, White Plains, yesterday, before Hon. C. E. Pratt, Presiding Justice, Hon. S. D. Gifford, County Judge, and Associate Justices Howe and Silkman. The civil calendar for the term comprises 120 cases, and the criminal calendar twenty cases. Among the latter are two for murder, two for forgery, and the rest for burglary, larceny, &c. The following-named gentlemen were impaneled as Grand Jurors for the term, viz.: Edward Martine, foreman, S. Belden Hyatt, Joseph L. Proseus, G. Miller Purdy, A. Newbold Morris, Wm. H. Wright, John V. Briggs, Stephen Crosby, Albert Levinees, J. C. Howard, John Hoag, Nehemiah S. Jacobs, James S. See, Wm. Leroy, Stephen N. Leggett, John J. Hill, Jacob Hold, David F. Lee.

Some important cases are expected to occupy the attention of the Grand Jury during the present term, of which may be mentioned the charge of murder against Alfred Dykeman, in causing the death of Thomas Maloney, of Peekskill, in 1868; the charges of fraud and probably forgery preferred by John B. Haskin against Ex-Sheriff John Bussing, and the charge of forgery preferred by Mr. Hunt, Treasurer of Morrisania, against Wm. Leslie, one of the trustees of Morrisania.

The trial of Peter Terrell for the murder of Gilbert H. Robinson will probably be postponed until the 15th inst., and at its close the trial of Alfred Dykeman for the murder of Thomas Maloney, at Peekskill, will be proceeded with.

DEATH BY POISONING.

Stephen Rockwell, a mechanic, died in Paterson, N. J., yesterday, from poisoning by colchicum. Deceased had been suffering from rheumatism for some time, and had been advised to take a decoction of colchicum, which he did with the result stated. The fatal result is attributable to the mistake in taking the mixture internally instead of using it externally, as it should have been.

POSTSCRIPT.

TIMES OFFICE, DEC. 2, }
3 O'CLOCK A. M. }

LOSS OF THE VILLE DU HAVRE.

THE PURSER'S STORY.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—The purser of the ill-fated steam-ship Ville du Havre gives the following narrative of the disaster;

We were seven days out. It was Saturday night. I was sleeping when the collision occurred. Rushing on deck I descried a sailing ship, and three minutes later gained the fearful conviction that the ship was going down by the bow. Thirty or forty passengeas managed to get into the long boat, and life grew strong with them when freed from the sinking ship. But suddenly the mizzenmast fell over the left side of the vessel, killing or wounding nearly all of them. Immediately afterward he mainmast fell on the deck, killing and wounding more. The water was rushing down the wind-pipe with a fearful velocity. The vessel was sinking. I jumped overboard with another person, and swam toward the Loch Earn half a mile off. Looking around, I saw the steamer disappear without reeling, going down bow foremost. For a moment a mighty shriek rent the air, the last outbreak of agony. A death-like calm succeeded the noise and tumult. The Captain remained on the bridge during the whole scene. He was rescued one hour later. Six officers out of the fifteen were saved by swimming, except the First Lieutenant, who went in a boat to the Loch Earn. The purser gives a touching narrative of the presence of a French priest, who, amid deathlike calmness on deck, dispensed blessings.

The boats cruised about until 10 o'clock next morning, in hopeless efforts to pick up others. The survivors remained on board the British ship until 3 o'clock P. M., and were then transferred to the American ship Trimountain, commanded by Capt. Urquhart, who gives the following narrative:

On Saturday morning we saw a vessel with the weather-bow bowsprit gone and sails flowing, which proved to be the Loch Earn, of Glasgow, bound for New-York. The Captain asked to transfer the surviving passengers and crew of the steamer Ville du Havre, which sank at 2 o'clock that morning. All except two, one a French priest, and the other, a person who remained to act as nurse, were transferred. It was a pitiful sight to see these human beings huddled together in a small cabin, heart-broken and destitute of clothing, but still thankful for their lives, and grateful for the hospitality received on the Loch Earn. Many were hurt by fragments of the wreck. We cruised till nearly dark, and then proceeded on the voyage to Bristol. Not a vestige of the Ville du Havre—man, woman, or child—could be discovered in the neighborhood of where the collision occurred. There was a rather heavy sea, but little wind when the disaster occurred.

The shock of the collision was fearful. The rapidity in which the steamer went down prevented the launching of more than a whale-boat and the Captain's gig. In twelve minutes after being struck the ship went down. The terror among the passengers paralyzed all efforts to save. Many of the passengers never quitted their state-rooms, whole families meeting their death together. Several of the survivors arrived in London this evening, en route for Paris.

Among the saved are Miss Nolan, Mary and Annie Hunter, Fanny Beninger, Helen and Madeline Mixter. Mrs. Spafford, of Chicago, lost four children. James Bishop, of New-York, floated three hours on a plank. Henry Belknap, of Mount Vernon, near Boston, swam from the wreck and was rescued by the English boat. Mr. Barbancon swam one hour, and Witthaus did the same, and were picked up by the French boat. Mr. Slade, of No. 134 Maiden lane, floated on a plank. Mr. and Mrs. Swift and Mr. Allen, of New-Bedford, jumped overboard. Their lives were preserved, but the Swifts lost their daughter. Fanny Bininger sank with the ship, but floated on the pilot steps, and was picked up by a French boat. She lost her mother. Misses Hunter and Mixter sank with the ship, but floated again, and were picked up by the French and English boats. Miss Mixter's father, mother, and two sisters were lost. Mrs. Spafford sank with the ship, but floated again. Near all on the deck perished. The Captain and purser are prostrated. At Cardiff the inhabitants show great kindness to the survivors.

STATEMENT OF THE CAPTAIN OF THE TRIMOUNTAIN.

LONDON, Dec. 2—5 A. M.—Capt. Urquhart, of the Trimountain, reports that when he met the Loch Earn her bowsprit was gone and there was a large hole in her bow, above the water-line. The boats continued searching around the place where the steamer went down for six hours. The rescued people do not blame the Loch Earn for the collision. Her officers and crew did their utmost to save life. Only two of the survivors remained on the Loch Earn, one of whom had gone mad and could not be removed. The first boat from the Ville du Havre was sent to ascertain if the Loch Earn could render any assistance.

The Ville du Havre is insured in London for £90,000.

SPAIN.

THE GOVERNMENT FLEET AT CARTAGENA.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—A special dispatch to the *Times* says the inactivity of the Spanish fleet at Cartagena is owing to the doubts entertained of the fidelity of the crew of the iron-clad Zaragoza.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Mr. Wendell Phillips will deliver a lecture this evening, at Association Hall, in connection with the Galaxy course, on the subject of "Courts and Jails."

John Thompson, aged fifty-six, living at One Hundred and Twenty-third street and Second avenue, was killed by the premature explosion of a blast on the Port Morris Railroad, yesterday afternoon. The Coroner has been notified.

John Supple, aged twenty-seven, of No. 100 Cherry street, while intoxicated yesterday, stabbed himself in the left breast with a pocket-knife, inflicting a dangerous and possibly fatal wound. The wound was dressed by Dr. Powell, and Supple was then sent to Bellevue.

The Seventh Assembly District Republican Association held a meeting last evening at No. 12 University place, Cornelius Van Cott presiding, for the purpose of arranging for the primary election to be held on Tuesday, Dec. 9. Twenty-five new members were enrolled.

A mass-meeting of mechanics and laborers was announced to take place yesterday in Union square, under the auspices of the Working Men's Union, in regard to petitioning the heads of departments in the City Government to provide them with employment, but owing to the inclemency of the weather the meeting was postponed.

Rev. Mr. Appleton, (brother of the Messrs. Appleton, publishers, of this City,) for about ten years Rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Morrisania, dropped down in front of his residence, and notwithstanding medical assistance was immediately obtained, died in about twenty minutes. His physicians pronounced it a case of apoplexy.

Myrtle De la Hooke-Boone, aged sixteen years, the youngest daughter of the celebrated "Boone Family," will deliver a lecture entitled "My Experience as a Canvasser and Observations on Many Subjects," at Cooper Institute this evening. The address will be divided into two parts, with an intermission of ten minutes, with music.

A fair in aid of the Society for the Relief of the Destitute Blind of New-York and its vicinity, will be held at the Home, No. 219 West Fourteenth street, near Seventh avenue, on the 2d, 3d, and 4th of December, 1873, from 11 A. M. to 10 P. M. The proceeds will be equally divided between the daily expenses of the Home and the fund to provide work for the blind.

On Saturday afternoon an attempt was made to steal the rolls of the Sixth Assembly District Republican Association. The burglars succeeded in forcing the door of the Daniel F. Crowley Association, No. 398 Grand street, but were disappointed, as the Secretary had the books and roll of the association at his own residence. A reward of $50 is offered for the arrest of the operators.

The Free Dormitory for Women, which was established last July by the Fraternals at No. 20 South Fifth avenue, has proved a success. The managers are now compelled to seek larger quarters, and have rented house No. 54 Amity street, which is now being fitted up and will be ready for occupancy in a few days. To-night Rev. George J. Mingins will lecture for the benefit of the institution in the chapel of the Church of the Strangers, Greene street, near Eighth street.

FEARS OF A BREAD RIOT IN PATERSON.

A large number of working men who received tickets for work on the streets last Friday, in Paterson, N. J., were not set at work because the Street Committee had not been able to provide tools for them. The working men for the most part believed that there was some other reason, and became indignant. A crowd of several hundred men marched through the streets yesterday morning, and between 6 and 7 o'clock threats were so frequent against Wm. Crossman, who has charge of the city hose-house, that it was deemed advisable to send a squad of policemen to protect him, the men alleging that he had plenty of tools, but would not give them out. The crowd increased as it marched, and from time to time short speeches of an inflammatory nature were made from wagons and barrels. Finally they went to the Falls, and about 150 men stood around in the cold until they could stand it no longer, and tore down a number of fences and the rustic stairways at the Falls to make a fire. After hearing several speeches they formed in line, four abreast, to the number of 400, and walked to the Grand street cut, where the men employed by the city, to the number of forty, were at work. They tried to induce them to quit work and join in the procession, but they refused. The line was again formed and the men marched to the City Hall, and, finding no one there to answer their questions, proceeded to the Mayor's office, when Mayor Townsend delivered a short address, explaining the delay in providing work for them. A number of the men cried out that they did not want more delay, they wanted work. After a great deal of loud talk the crowd dispersed in groups. The suffering among the poor still continues, and the charitable are heavily taxed. Messrs. Hamil & Booth have determined to reopen their silk mills and employ all their old hands. They state that they cannot tell when the material will be sold, but they will do what they can for the sufferers. The Citizens Relief Committee has adopted the Philadelphia plan, and divided the city into districts, and a good deal of work has been done by committees, several subscriptions of $100 each having been received.

A LIFE-TIME IN PRISON TO SHIELD HIS WIFE.

The Court of Pardons has postponed the consideration of the petition of Louis Waldenburger, of Egg Harbor City, until the next session of the court. It is stated that the prisoner, who has been confined in State Prison for fourteen years for the murder of his child, knew that his wife committed the murder, and would not divulge until after his wife's death, which took place a short time ago. He was sentenced to be hung, but the sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life, because the evidence on which he was convicted was entirely circumstantial. His petition bears the signatures of the lawyers who were present at the trial, and ten of the twelve jurymen, besides a large number of the prominent citizens of the vicinity. One of the other two jurymen is dead, and the other left for parts unknown ten years ago.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

CHICAGO, Dec. 1.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,400, mostly of poor quality; market dull; a few Texans and Indianas sold at $2 30@$2 75; butchers', $3 70@$4; shipments, $3 45. Hogs—Receipts nearly 39,000; market fairly active but lower; quality not up to last week's average; sales of common to choice at $4@$4 25; shipments, 6,500. Sheep dull; receipts, 90; sales at $2 50@$4.

HAVANA EXCHANGE.

HAVANA, Dec. 1.—Exchange firm; on the United States, 60 days, currency, 64@66 premium; short sight, 70@72 premium; on London, 96@97 premium; on Paris, 75@77 premium.

[Advertisement.]

THE FRIENDS OF THOSE PASSENGERS by the lost steamer Ville du Havre, who held policies of insurance against accidents in the Travelers' Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn., are invited to communicate at once with the New-York Office, No. 207 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

THE PLACE TO BUY YOUR FURS is KNOX'S.—Ladies, remember this is a special edict. His stock is dashingly elegant and his prices reasonable. Knox's stores are at No. 212 Broadway, in the Prescott House, and Fifth Avenue Hotel.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Granda, from San Francisco.—Miss A. Lindsay, Miss E. Brechting, Mrs. P. L. Bergen, J. P. Blunden, wife, and two children, Miss Griffin, H. W. Plumb, C. H. Mills, E. Lansburgh, Mrs. S. W. Carr and three children, Wm. Dodd. From way ports—C. H. Pieper, Raphael Fort, Major Wm. Dill, H. Snowden, Mrs. C. Bronn and two children, John De Witt, Miss J. Caldwell, Mrs. M. J. Hayes, L. Periot, wife, son, and daughter, Mrs. Capt. Dearborn and three children, Mrs. Durand and child, J. Schwager, Mrs. Sarah Hamilton and child, Amos J. Cummings and wife, C. R. English and sister, Miss Scott, Lieut. Wm. Little, United States Navy, David Levy, F. J. Cisceneros, C. O. Bradford, S. L. Isaacs, W. J. Walter, L. J. Ball.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In the steam-ship Huntsville, from Savannah.—Capt. Sleeper, Geo. R. Callaway, Mrs. Huck, P. Oldenschlager, Ellen Morton, Mrs. L. A. Camp and child, Miss Mary J. Smith, Miss E. Durant, A. Raleigh, Felix Sporter, J. Hickten, T. Kaul, Charles Seeman, Dan Barton, John Feelyn.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:06 | Sun sets.....4:34 | Moon sets....5:14

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..5:46 | Gov. Island.6:35 | Hell Gate...7:57

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Dec. 1.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Canada, (Br.,) Webster, Liverpool via Queenstown, F. W. J. Hurst; Richmond, Lawrence, Norfolk, Petersburg, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Old Dominion, Walker, Norfolk, Petersburg, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co., cld. Nov. 29; Bristol, Wallance, Philadelphia, J. Hand; Franconia, Bragg, Portland.

Ship Brittania, (Norw.,) Gronwold, Antwerp, Funch, Edye & Co.

Barks George Henry, (Br.,) Gardner, Cork for orders, Boyd & Hincken; Carpiene, (Ital.,) Shurtese, Cork or Falmouth, A. P. Agresta; Oliver Emery, (Br.,) Doane, Hamburg, Jacob W. Schmidt & Co.; Joshua Loring, Marshall, Dunkirk, J. E. Ward & Co.; Jason, (Norw.,) Christiansen, Queenstown or Falmouth, Tetens & Bockmann; Isabella Ridley, (Br.,) Gatt, Cardiff, J. C. Seager; R. B. Chopman, (Br.,) Peryille, Bristol, E. E. Morgan's Sons; F. E. Devoto, (Ital.,) Perasso, Cork or Falmouth, A. P. Agresta; San Giovanni, (Ital.,) Lotten, Queenstown, Slocovich & Co.

Brigs Guisborough, (Br.,) Enos, St. Pierre, Mart., Reynal & Co.; Chance, (Br.,) Christopher, Port-au-Prince, Schutz & Co.

Schr. Mary Patten, Cummings, Mobile for orders, J. D. Hurlbut & Son.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Granada, Hildreth, Aspinwall Nov. 22, with mdse. and passengers to Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Cuba, Palmer, Havana Nov. 26, with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons. Nov. 30, lat. 36 53, lon. 74 50, passed steam-ship Cleopatra, hence for Vera Cruz via Havana.

Steam-ship E. C. Knight, Chichester, Georgetown, D. C., with mdse. and passengers to J. C. Kenyon.

Bark Veranda, (Norw.,) Christophersen, Cardiff 86 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Mayflower, (of New-Haven,) Hotchkiss, Martinique 18 ds., with sugar and molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Bark George, (Ger.,) Segelken, Bremen 48 ds., with mdse to C. Luling & Co. Nov. 29, lat. 39, lon. 72 50, spoke a Norwegian bark, showing letters F. G. H., from Cardiff to New-York.

Bark Mary, (of Halifax,) Babin, Pictou 15 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain & Sons—vessel to J. F. Whitney. Joseph Leuvia, a native of Newfoundland, aged eighteen years, was washed overboard and drowned; Nov. 24, lat. 41, lon. 67, passed a vessel bottom up, apparently some time in that condition.

Bark Neversink, Gibson, New-Bedford, in ballast to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Flora, M. Crowley, (of Harrington,) Crowley, Windsor, N. S., 18 ds., with 450 tons plaster to V. C. & C. V. King—vessel to master.

Schr. Helena, (Br.,) Potter, Cornwallis, N. S., 13 ds., with produce to Crandall Bros.

Schr. Capella, (of St. John, N. B.,) Harper, Rockland, N. B., 10 ds., with building stone to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. K. C. Rankin, Jameson, Hillsboro, N. B., 11 ds., with plaster, &c., to H. P. Brown & Co.

Schr. L. A. Boardman, Norwood, Calais, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Ann E. Valentine, Potter, Jacksonville 6 ds., with lumber to Overton & Hawkins—vessel to Van Brunt & Bro.

Schr. Koret, Dunham, Gardiner, with lumber to Creed Bros.—vessel to F. Talbot & Co.

Schr. Alleghania, Arey, do., with lime to Jas. Havlyn.

Schr. H. G. Bird, Blackington, do., with stone to Bridge Co.

Schr. Seventy-Six, Teale, Bath, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Lottie, Newbury, Calais, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Lizzie Major, Gerrish, New-Haven, for Richmond, Va.

Schr. Katie Mitchell, Purser, Gardiner, with lumber to H. W. Loud & Co.

Schr. Z. L. Adams, Allen, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Falcon, Wheeler, Derby, for Elizabethport.

Schr. E. P. Church, Gifford, Bristol, with lobsters to W. Chapman.

Schr. Chas. Lambert, Windsor, N. S., with plaster.

Schr. Mayflower, (Br.,) Parker, Windsor, N. S., 12 ds., with plaster to C. W. Berteaux.

Schr. Lunet, Hinds, Portland, Me., with lumber to order.

Schr. Morelight, Allen, Bangor, with lumber to order.

Schr. Pearl, Goodkind, Fauce, with lumber to order.

Schr. Flying Arrow, Hammond, Calais, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Alaska, Thorndike, Portland, Me., with lumber.

Schr. Congress, York, Portland, Me., with lumber to John Boynton's Son.

Schr. John Crockford, Hart, Somerset.

Schr. R. S. Newcomb, Higgins, Wellfleet, for Virginia.

Schr. Elias Runyon, Campbell, Norwich.

Schr. Sardinian, Holbrook, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressey.

Schr. Fannie Elder, Rich, Bangor, with lumber.

Schr. Hannah Blackman, Arnold, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. S. K. Lane, Fuller, Yarmouth.

Schr. Albion, Haskell, Providence.

Schr. Massachusetts, Terry, Providence.

Schr. Silas McLoon, Spear, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. L. A. Burlingame, Cash, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Silver Star, Smith, Para 39 ds., with rubber and nuts to Burdett & Pond—vessel to Dollner, Potter & Co.

Schr. Roena Arabel, ——, Wellfleet, for Virginia.

Schr. George Gillman, ——, Gardiner, with lumber.

Schr. J. M. Hall, ——, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. L. Cordy, Baker, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. J. A. Parson, Davis, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. J. T. Weaver, Weaver, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. F. L. Parker, Dayton, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. H. N. Miller, Nickerson, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. A. Degraw, Carlton, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. M. F. Long, Harding, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Richard Law, Eldridge, New-Bedford, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Alice Oakes, Pilsbury, Rockland, with stone to order.

Schr. E. G. Knight, Pratt, Rockland, with stone for Philadelphia.

Schr. G. M. Partridge, Bunker, do., with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Emerson Rokes, (new,) Marston, Rockland, with stone for Baltimore.

Schr. Tennessee, Pilsbury, Rockland, with stone for Baltimore.

Schr. Nettie Cushing, Watts, Thomaston, with lime to Candee & Pressey.

Schr. Wm. Freeman, Eldridge, Thomaston, with lime to Joseph Haviland.

Schr. Island Belle, McIntyre, Eastport, with fish to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. D. Ellis, Torry, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. G. M. Brainard, Hall, Vinal Haven, with stone to Bridge Co.

Schr. Geo. Gilchrist, Davidson, Portland, Me., with lumber.

Schr. Mary Stewart, Kelly, Bangor, with lumber to Cole & Benson.

Schr. Lizzie Wilson, York, Bath 10 ds., with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. William F. Green, Brooks, Windsor, N. S., 13 ds., with plaster, for Richmond, Va.

Schr. Hattie Petrie, Brown, Parrsborough 15 ds., with plaster to V. C. King.

Schr. J. Rowland, Parker, Boston for Baltimore.

Schr. Ellen Morrisson, Ackerman, Bangor 10 ds., with lumber to Creed & Bros.

Schr. J. C. Rodgers, Sawyer, Bath, with lumber to John Boynton's Sons.

Pilot's Bride, Brewster, Rockland, with stone, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Nautilus, Crockett, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Hanibal, Coombs, Bangor, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Wm. Gillum, Gloucester, with stone.

Schr. Caroline Young, Hallock, Boston, for Baltimore.

Schr. Defiance, Thorndike, Rockland, with stone to Bridge Co.

Schr. Dictator, Brown, Wellfleet, for Virginia.

Schr. G. M. Wentworth, Collins, Calais 12 ds., with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. S. E. Nightingale, Hillard, Eastport, with fish to John Boynton's Sons.

Schr. Sarah B., Sonborn, Machias, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Ida Bella, Fisher, Nassau 7 ds., with sugar to Dollner, Potter & Co.—vessel to E. S. Powell.

Schr. Motto, Davis, New-Bedford.

Schr. Adrianna, Bailey, Gardiner, with lumber to Geo. E. Holyoke & Co.

WIND—Sunset, fresh, N. E.; raining.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, Dec. 1.—Arr. steamers Blackstone, from Baltimore; Norman, from Philadelphia; Gen. Whitney, from New-York; brig Saxon, from Mayaguez; Ellie E. Butler, from Anuadilla; schr. John H. Kranz, from New-Orleans.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 1.—Arr. ship Daniel Marcy, from Liverpool; brigs Belle Prescott, from Buenos Ayres; Long Reach, from Galveston, and schr. Fannie K. Shaw, from Bucksville, S. C.

Below, bark Greyhound, from Philadelphia; also below, at anchor in Provincetown Harbor, bark Ellen Rickmers, from Iloilo, with loss of her bulwarks and boats and her crew frost-bitten; also below, brig Edith, Capt. Cody, from Turk's Island, with loss of sails.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 1.—Arr. barkentine Kong, Sverre, from Antwerp; schr. Nellie, Rockport, and schr. Alegro, from Philadelphia.

Sld. bark Savannah, for Liverpool.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 1.—Arr. brig Carl Bether, from Santos, for orders.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 29.—Sld. steam-ship Knickerbocker, Gager, New-York.

Nov. 30.—Arr. steam-ship George Cromwell, Crawford, New-York.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 1.—Arr., steamers Kenilworth, of the Red Star line, from Liverpool; Juniata, from Havana.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 1.—Arr., schr. Fultoman, from Portland. The barks Tidal Wave and Belle Wise, from Buenos Ayres are at Tybee, waiting orders. Cld., bark T. J. Southard, for Liverpool; Spanish bark Sunrise, for Barcelona. Sld., steam-ship Saragossa, for Baltimore; bark Wild Hunter, for Havre. The Fultoman reports heavy weather on the 22d; in lat. 13 12, lon. 70 50, spoke brig Annie Gardner, Demerara for New-York, short of provisions, and supplied her.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 1.—The agent of the North German Lloyd Steam-ship Company announces that the steamer Mosel, which was to have sailed from Southampton Nov. 25, did not leave that port until the 26th.

FOREIGN PORTS.

ASPINWALL, U. S. C., Nov. 22.—Arr. Nov. 17, brig Ambrose Light, from Brunswick, Ga.

The steamer General Sherman is still at this port in charge of the Midshipmen and crew from the United States steamer Wyoming.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—The following vessels have sailed for American ports: Anglia, Leipzig, Thuringia, Ocean Gem, Duke of Wellington, Rudolph, and Kaiser William.

The following vessels have arrived out from American ports: Nancy Bryson, Elizabeth Dougal, Emma D, Emily Waters, Mary Tatham, Ilburiel, Resource, Brooklynite, Cort Adler, Kong Sverre, Nuovo Dovere, Gustare, Countess of Dufferin, Dr. Charles Tupper, Fra Francisco, Wave Queen, Ankathor, Ancroid, Andre Heidman, Ajax, Progress, Keystone, Lyman Cann, Derby, Columbus, Elena, Consul Platen, Sirius, Elefkete, Tenery Preposito, La Belle, Jupiter, Hellas, Guida, Laila, Mercur, Eber, Ulrica, Conobbi, Alba, Gefion, Spanker, Sea Spray, Prince Hassan, Annapolis, Frederick and Caroline, Vita, Antonio Ogne, Carolina, Erey Waggerson, Decorra, Maria Bello, Libero, Stella, Sonnenbend Cypello, Admiral, and Henrietta.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—The mails and passengers of the steam-ship City of Chester, which returned to Liverpool disabled by the loss of one of the blades of her screw, were transferred to the steam-ship City of Brussels, which sld. from Queenstown, for New-York, at midnight.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 1.—The Cunard Line steam-ship Siberia, Capt. Harrison, from Boston Nov. 18, arr. here at 9 o'clock yesterday morning.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 1.—The White Star Line steam-ship Baltic, Capt. Kennedy, from New-York Nov. 22, for Liverpool, arr. here to-day.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 1.—The Inman Line steam-ship City of Paris, Capt. Tibbetts, from New-York Nov. 22, for Liverpool, arr. here to-day.

The Cunard steamer Parthia, from Boston, arrived here this afternoon, and proceeded.

SPLENDID AND PERFECT!

WE HAVE PERFECTED THE PATENT COMPOSITION LIGHTERS AND FUSE.

WE HAVE A PERFECT

SELF-LIGHTING LAMP.

It will light any wick, either hot or cold, and in any climate or weather.

We shall offer on

TUESDAY, DEC. 2,

AT OUR NEW ROOMS,

No. 643 Broadway,

CORNER BLEECKER ST.,

to the right parties the most money-making article ever shown to the world—a PERFECT

SELF-LIGHTING LAMP.

The price is within the reach of all.

Every Factory, every Street, every Car, and every House, will adopt them. It will light any wick, even in an oil lamp. We will offer to the right parties the exclusive sale for seventeen years to sell this Self-lighting Lamp, and parties buying Counties or States can make large profits on their sales of Town and County Rights.

We invite the closest inspection to this very important patent. No parties can help making a large amount of money from the purchase of the Exclusive Right for seventeen years on the sale of the

SELF-LIGHTING LAMP.

We will on Tuesday, Dec. 2, open the new

LIGHTERS

for the inspection of the public.

We will keep our office open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M., showing this wonderful

SELF-LIGHTING LAMP,

and all parties are invited to call and examine the most perfect invention ever put upon the market—a

SELF-LIGHTING LAMP.

No matches. No taking off the globe or chimney. Reach from your bed and light your lamp in an instant. No breaking your chimneys. No buying matches. No setting fires by the careless use of matches about your house, factory, or stores.

No one should fail to call at our rooms, No. 643 Broadway, and investigate the best chance to make an investment for very large returns in a very short time.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

We will sell the entire right for the City of New-York and Kings County, and any party can open and retail from 500 to 1,000 every day in the week.

THE MOST WONDERFUL THING OF ALL.

A SELF-LIGHTING

GAS ATTACHMENT!

NO ELECTRICITY! NO MATCHES!
LIGHTS YOUR GAS IN AN INSTANT!

The sale of these goods alone in one city is

Worth More than Any Other Patent Put Upon the Market for Years.

We offer this wonderful and valuable invention to the right parties, for their own use and control, for full seventeen years from May 27, 1873. For States, for counties, for all rights, call immediately or address, with stamp,

UNIVERSAL

SELF-LIGHTING LAMP COMPANY,

No. 643 Broadway,

CORNER BLEECKER ST.

☞ Open in the evening, when you can see how perfectly it lights.

TIFFANY & CO.,

UNION SQUARE,

IN MAKING PREPARATION FOR THE

HOLIDAY TRADE,

HAVE MARKED THEIR WHOLE STOCK OF

FANCY GOODS,

FANS, BONBONNIERES, CHATELAINES, FLACONS, GILT AND ENAMELED ARTICLES, CHOICE WOODEN GOODS, LEATHER GOODS,

Tortoise-Shell Jewelry, Bronzes, &c.,

AT PRICES TO MEET THE PRESENT REDUCTION IN VALUES.

C. G. GUNTHER'S SONS,

502 and 504 Broadway,

OFFER FOR THE SEASON THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF

LADIES' FURS,

INCLUDING A VERY EXTENSIVE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

SEALSKIN FURS,

IN ALL STYLES AND QUALITIES, AT GREATLY

REDUCED PRICES.

502 & 504 BROADWAY.

Holidays.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CHOICE

Rattan Goods.

New and Elegant Designs.

Work Stands, latest French and German Styles; Slipper Racks, Wall Baskets, Chairs, &c.

Comprising a most complete variety for

Holiday Gifts,

Manufactured by the

Wakefield Rattan Co.,

36 CANAL AND 130 FRIEND STS.,

BOSTON.

New-York Sales-rooms,

No. 3 Barclay St., and

No. 8 Park Place.

Also for sale by all first-class dealers in Furniture and House Furnishing Goods throughout the country.

IMPORTERS'

COMBINATION,

537 BROADWAY, NEAR SPRING ST.

$500,000

WORTH OF HOLIDAY GOODS

To be thrown in the market at Retail.

The Importers' Combination consists of several well known down-town Importing Houses, organized for the purpose of retailing Holiday Goods at importers' reduced wholesale prices.

REMEMBER THE NO.,

537 BROADWAY, NEAR SPRING ST.

REDUCTIONS.

LONDON DRESS SCARFS,

$2 00.

ENGLISH WINDSORS,

$1 50.

REYNIER'S DOG-SKIN GLOVES,

$1 50.

WARD'S,

NO. 387 BROADWAY,

AND

BROADWAY, CORNER 14TH ST.

GOOD

Winter Clothing

IN SUITS,

for

MEN, BOYS, AND CHILDREN,

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

J. M. VARIAN & SON,

Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.

STEPHEN PELL

Is offering his large and costly stock of

RICH FANCY GOODS

at prices to suit the times, and greatly below the market value. All persons wishing to make any purchase of Fancy Goods for

WEDDING OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS,

are solicited to call at his store, No. 21 John st.

JOHN H. DRAPER & Co., Auctioneers.

KURTZ

W. KURTZ, No. 872 Broadway, is the only photographer in the world who received the highest medal (the double medal for taste and progress combined) awarded at the Vienna Exposition to portrait photography.

KALDENBERG'S

MEERSCHAUMS

Selling at manufacturers' prices. Stores, No. 6 John st., up stairs, and corner of John and Nassau sts., in store.

STRICTURE AND FISTULA RADICALLY cured without knife, caustic, or detention from business. Diseases of the private organs. Diseases and deformities of the eye, nose, face, and person.

HENRY A. DANIELS, No. 144 Lexington av.